

1990

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SERIES CPH (3)

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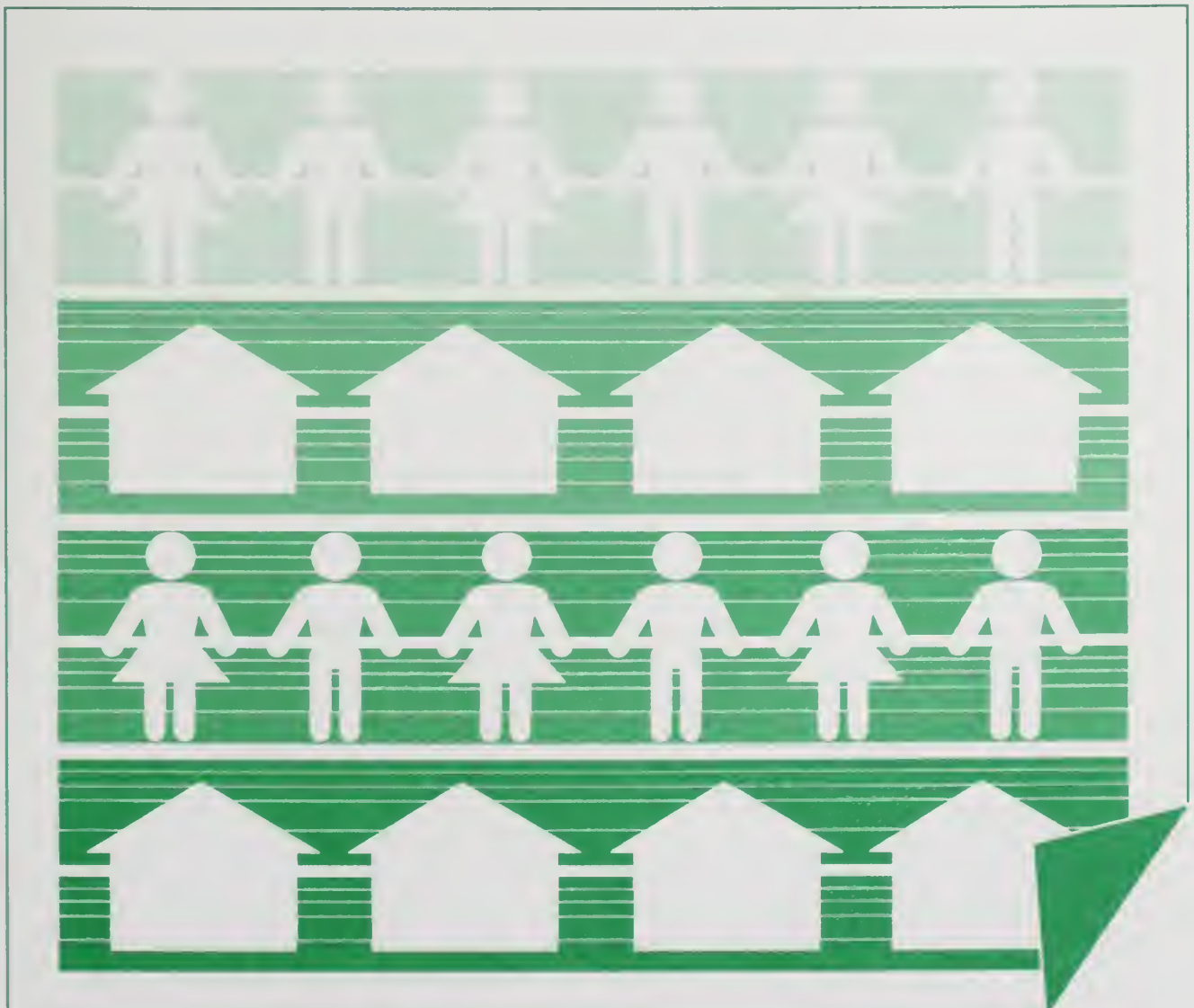
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewerage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, including the table number and a descriptive title.
- Headnote:** Located below the title, providing additional context or qualifications for the data.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, identifying the variables measured in each column.
- Spanner:** A horizontal line or text element that groups multiple columns under a single heading.
- Stubhead:** Located on the left side, identifying the categories for the rows.
- Stub:** The main body of the table containing the data rows, categorized by the stubhead.
- Sidehead:** Located on the far left, providing additional classification for the data rows.
- Data field:** The area containing the numerical or textual data values for each category.

At the bottom of the diagram, the page number and state name are indicated on the left, and the report title is indicated on the right.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island				
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
51	Wisconsin	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
52	Wyoming	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MADISON COUNTY, IN	
105 -----	105 (pt.)
106 -----	105 (pt.)
	106

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MADISON COUNTY, IN	
105-----	105
	106 (pt.)
106-----	106 (pt.)



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County						
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108	Tract 112
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 171.1	1 171.1	98.1	12.1	5.7	10.7	7.6	6.7	88.1	43.7
Square miles	452.2	452.2	37.9	4.7	2.2	4.1	3.0	2.6	34.0	16.9
AGE										
All persons	130 669	130 669	59 459	4 164	4 630	4 249	2 711	4 404	3 364	5 878
Under 5 years	8 402	8 402	4 119	200	314	263	129	320	211	314
5 to 9 years	8 779	8 779	3 920	223	295	341	157	320	238	400
10 to 14 years	9 336	9 336	3 891	260	288	370	162	359	278	527
15 to 19 years	10 126	10 126	4 622	302	329	308	146	394	278	495
20 to 24 years	9 267	9 267	4 963	294	350	203	92	282	207	263
25 to 34 years	19 895	19 895	9 126	455	721	596	252	610	476	628
35 to 44 years	19 376	19 376	7 745	637	632	675	423	634	531	1 148
45 to 54 years	14 681	14 681	5 877	556	478	489	331	472	472	927
55 to 64 years	12 475	12 475	5 607	500	495	378	327	452	321	634
65 to 74 years	10 707	10 707	5 452	461	469	284	396	332	237	373
75 to 84 years	5 950	5 950	3 228	202	205	199	251	198	89	144
85 years and over	1 675	1 675	909	74	54	143	45	31	26	25
3 and 4 years	3 418	3 418	1 600	84	113	104	65	122	86	133
16 years and over	102 193	102 193	46 730	3 425	3 668	3 203	2 228	3 338	2 569	4 519
18 years and over	98 294	98 294	45 114	3 289	3 547	3 067	2 166	3 167	2 441	4 303
21 years and over	92 009	92 009	41 790	3 127	3 338	2 936	2 093	2 938	2 308	4 078
60 years and over	24 555	24 555	12 491	982	985	816	855	809	510	825
62 years and over	22 049	22 049	11 395	885	886	783	714	714	449	699
Median	34.8	34.8	33.9	40.7	35.3	35.6	44.9	33.7	34.9	38.1
Female	66 737	66 737	31 674	2 106	2 417	2 222	1 412	2 359	1 688	2 971
Under 5 years	4 042	4 042	1 983	85	169	102	58	169	112	160
5 to 9 years	4 240	4 240	1 897	104	147	177	69	165	106	185
10 to 14 years	4 568	4 568	1 927	132	129	177	86	179	120	257
15 to 19 years	4 884	4 884	2 322	136	169	140	64	195	139	219
20 to 24 years	4 469	4 469	2 579	131	187	88	45	147	99	129
25 to 34 years	9 681	9 681	4 732	220	364	322	132	348	248	339
35 to 44 years	9 706	9 706	4 016	330	322	356	226	334	289	622
45 to 54 years	7 292	7 292	3 036	286	240	248	175	249	216	451
55 to 64 years	6 561	6 561	3 089	252	261	192	168	250	161	302
65 to 74 years	6 215	6 215	3 268	274	262	156	218	186	129	196
75 to 84 years	3 835	3 835	2 136	111	127	142	145	115	52	95
85 years and over	1 244	1 244	689	45	40	122	26	22	17	16
3 and 4 years	1 661	1 661	778	38	59	43	26	70	47	68
16 years and over	52 959	52 959	25 495	1 762	1 942	1 734	1 185	1 816	1 319	2 320
18 years and over	51 096	51 096	24 724	1 692	1 876	1 668	1 156	1 737	1 250	2 129
21 years and over	48 005	48 005	22 957	1 624	1 764	1 613	1 125	1 613	1 187	2 123
60 years and over	14 621	14 621	7 740	554	560	526	477	459	282	446
62 years and over	13 278	13 278	7 107	510	506	473	442	397	247	391
Median	36.5	36.5	35.9	42.5	36.4	37.8	46.3	34.4	35.7	38.3
Male	63 932	63 932	27 785	2 058	2 213	2 027	1 299	2 045	1 676	2 907
Median age	33.1	33.1	31.9	38.7	34.2	33.0	43.5	32.8	34.0	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	130 669	130 669	59 459	4 164	4 630	4 249	2 711	4 404	3 364	5 878
In households	125 486	125 486	57 495	4 052	4 630	3 882	2 711	4 404	3 364	5 816
Householder	49 804	49 804	24 311	1 646	1 916	1 389	1 138	1 672	1 226	2 104
Family householder	35 804	35 804	15 832	1 213	1 335	1 134	879	1 286	1 010	1 788
Nonfamily householder	14 000	14 000	8 479	433	581	255	259	386	216	316
Living alone	12 385	12 385	7 490	367	503	221	244	341	184	279
Spouse	28 617	28 617	11 563	1 080	1 056	935	807	917	855	1 597
Child	39 023	39 023	17 091	1 127	1 341	1 358	679	1 526	1 107	1 882
Other relatives	4 191	4 191	2 236	82	145	97	58	148	85	158
Nonrelatives	3 851	3 851	2 294	117	172	103	29	141	91	75
Institutionalized persons	4 048	4 048	846	102	—	367	—	—	—	59
Other persons in group quarters	1 135	1 135	1 118	10	—	—	—	—	—	3
Persons per household	2.52	2.52	2.36	2.46	2.42	2.79	2.38	2.63	2.74	2.76
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.95	2.89	2.90	3.11	2.76	3.01	3.03	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	18 332	18 332	9 589	737	728	626	692	561	352	542
In households	17 407	17 407	9 085	649	728	345	692	561	352	542
Householder	12 277	12 277	6 616	412	508	218	441	376	233	344
Nonfamily householder	5 984	5 984	3 542	148	237	84	164	151	78	119
Living alone	5 843	5 843	3 470	140	230	84	164	146	77	115
Spouse	4 278	4 278	2 064	210	192	102	227	158	105	146
Other relatives	685	685	320	23	20	20	21	24	11	46
Nonrelatives	167	167	85	4	8	5	3	3	3	6
Institutionalized persons	917	917	501	88	—	281	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	35 804	35 804	15 832	1 213	1 335	1 134	879	1 286	1 010	1 788
With own children under 18 years	16 583	16 583	7 244	472	574	603	286	628	486	816
Number of own children under 18 years	29 502	29 502	12 801	822	981	1 095	520	1 134	853	1 442
Married-couple families	28 617	28 617	11 563	1 080	1 056	935	807	917	855	1 597
With own children under 18 years	12 337	12 337	4 655	397	415	468	255	366	394	719
Number of own children under 18 years	22 430	22 430	8 421	718	741	867	468	650	717	1 284
Female householder, no husband present	5 688	5 688	3 456	105	210	147	58	316	123	143
With own children under 18 years	3 492	3 492	2 178	61	126	101	27	229	78	77
Number of own children under 18 years	5 966	5 966	3 790	84	191	178	46	432	118	130
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	50 265	50 265	21 662	1 696	1 761	1 509	1 064	1 559	1 287	2 268
Never married	13 254	13 254	6 139	416	389	339	157	447	278	474
Now married, except separated	29 822	29 822	11 986	1 115	1 079	967	816	941	867	1 622
Separated	589	589	296	16	28	12	3	19	7	11
Widowed	1 264	1 264	660	42	53	53	37	26	22	24
Divorced	5 336	5 336	2 581	107	212	138	51	126	113	137
Females 15 years and over	53 847	53 847	25 847	1 785	1 972	1 766	1 199	1 846	1 350	2 369
Never married	10 141	10 141	5 736	282	342	285	126	486	214	359
Now married, except separated	29 399	29 399	11 956	1 105	1 081	968	815	946	868	1 626
Separated	682	682	422	14	22	19	6	34	11	16
Widowed	7 077	7 077	3 950	216	245	293	165	174	113	175
Divorced	6 588	6 588	3 803	168	282	201	87	206	144	193

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Madison County—Con.		Anderson city, Madison County							
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7.3	93.4	.4	.7	2.4	1.3	4.6	1.2	.9	1.0
Square miles	2.8	36.0	.2	.3	.9	.5	1.8	.5	.4	.4
AGE										
All persons	2 912	3 688	358	1 404	3 603	2 988	4 047	1 923	1 261	2 506
Under 5 years	165	209	16	94	318	238	368	169	112	226
5 to 9 years	186	272	14	98	294	232	326	153	86	174
10 to 14 years	206	317	16	98	286	276	305	144	66	155
15 to 19 years	204	300	13	119	254	274	320	172	76	193
20 to 24 years	191	169	19	120	337	215	301	163	104	243
25 to 34 years	515	519	29	231	728	460	613	296	197	452
35 to 44 years	408	612	28	205	481	437	458	231	136	312
45 to 54 years	350	500	28	154	288	303	346	159	87	207
55 to 64 years	294	382	39	99	204	193	429	172	97	202
65 to 74 years	246	267	74	90	216	179	362	174	108	200
75 to 84 years	115	114	59	69	141	134	191	74	115	118
85 years and over	32	27	23	27	56	47	28	16	77	24
3 and 4 years	73	79	6	27	120	94	155	66	38	96
16 years and over	2 314	2 828	311	1 087	2 656	2 179	2 978	1 421	981	1 917
18 years and over	2 240	2 703	305	1 052	2 567	2 072	2 870	1 344	953	1 843
21 years and over	2 117	2 546	290	968	2 383	1 922	2 659	1 255	897	1 713
60 years and over	535	575	184	230	523	466	784	346	351	438
62 years and over	475	514	171	214	477	426	709	311	333	395
Median	34.8	35.9	61.3	32.0	29.1	30.5	31.0	30.6	34.1	30.2
Female	1 555	1 864	224	711	1 788	1 582	2 205	1 045	717	1 327
Under 5 years	77	103	9	44	159	112	202	82	65	106
5 to 9 years	99	132	4	48	137	104	159	83	46	82
10 to 14 years	114	159	7	55	140	141	141	69	30	73
15 to 19 years	101	141	7	66	116	121	136	87	34	109
20 to 24 years	92	82	10	52	147	102	176	90	58	131
25 to 34 years	272	276	13	107	348	271	344	171	103	227
35 to 44 years	219	315	19	102	206	233	249	121	66	169
45 to 54 years	171	246	13	71	147	167	199	87	39	93
55 to 64 years	164	180	23	50	111	101	247	92	57	112
65 to 74 years	141	145	50	46	135	108	214	103	78	118
75 to 84 years	80	68	52	47	97	89	116	46	80	85
85 years and over	25	17	17	23	45	33	22	14	61	22
3 and 4 years	31	36	3	11	62	48	89	30	22	48
16 years and over	1 244	1 445	203	548	1 328	1 199	1 674	791	567	1 052
18 years and over	1 203	1 377	200	529	1 286	1 155	1 632	753	558	1 009
21 years and over	1 147	1 309	193	483	1 208	1 081	1 528	709	532	937
60 years and over	325	313	137	140	338	284	469	208	247	284
62 years and over	292	278	130	130	315	263	427	192	238	258
Median	36.1	36.1	67.0	33.2	30.3	32.7	33.1	31.5	38.2	31.6
Male	1 357	1 824	134	693	1 815	1 406	1 842	878	544	1 179
Median age	33.4	35.7	46.0	31.1	27.9	27.1	29.1	29.5	31.0	28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 912	3 688	358	1 404	3 603	2 988	4 047	1 923	1 261	2 506
In households	2 857	3 688	358	1 354	3 354	2 988	4 047	1 923	1 137	2 506
Householder	1 191	1 347	237	598	1 336	1 150	1 650	733	479	1 071
Family householder	838	1 099	60	320	835	759	1 052	518	299	627
Nonfamily householder	353	248	177	278	501	391	598	215	180	444
Living alone	306	224	165	241	424	353	535	182	159	380
Spouse	642	961	33	205	541	444	545	295	182	398
Child	843	1 199	64	406	1 110	1 083	1 392	679	354	762
Other relatives	78	118	5	62	161	204	286	131	64	114
Nonrelatives	103	63	19	83	206	107	174	85	58	161
Institutionalized persons	55	—	—	32	221	—	—	—	124	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	18	28	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.40	2.74	1.51	2.26	2.51	2.60	2.45	2.62	2.37	2.34
Persons per family	2.87	3.07	2.70	3.10	3.17	3.28	3.11	3.13	3.01	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	393	408	156	186	413	360	581	264	300	342
In households	341	408	156	175	410	360	581	264	179	342
Householder	247	275	143	136	329	264	434	186	136	263
Nonfamily householder	115	121	130	86	212	153	242	92	76	155
Living alone	110	118	127	85	203	151	234	90	75	152
Spouse	79	110	6	30	65	74	102	58	33	59
Other relatives	10	18	4	6	11	20	32	14	7	16
Nonrelatives	5	5	3	3	5	2	13	6	3	4
Institutionalized persons	52	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	121	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	838	1 099	60	320	835	759	1 052	518	299	627
With own children under 18 years	384	502	25	166	477	407	529	257	149	324
Number of own children under 18 years	624	907	48	303	911	768	993	485	270	579
Married-couple families	642	961	33	205	541	444	545	295	182	398
With own children under 18 years	266	429	7	89	285	211	218	130	75	178
Number of own children under 18 years	454	788	15	160	572	425	420	247	140	332
Female householder, no husband present	161	99	22	93	233	265	440	178	97	184
With own children under 18 years	100	53	14	64	157	177	276	113	63	123
Number of own children under 18 years	142	86	27	113	295	319	521	217	111	217
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 090	1 420	108	550	1 353	1 017	1 345	646	421	885
Never married	248	289	31	220	468	390	467	213	132	259
Now married, except separated	652	982	36	210	603	470	571	308	203	418
Separated	13	11	5	10	26	19	33	16	5	12
Widowed	34	36	11	17	31	34	71	20	23	35
Divorced	143	102	25	93	225	104	203	89	58	161
Females 15 years and over	1 265	1 470	204	564	1 352	1 225	1 703	811	576	1 066
Never married	207	225	29	157	303	347	474	244	128	244
Now married, except separated	663	979	39	216	570	474	567	303	199	420
Separated	20	9	6	13	35	32	57	18	14	20
Widowed	172	133	76	83	201	156	292	113	162	161
Divorced	203	124	54	95	243	216	313	133	73	221

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.2	4.5	2.2	3.1	8.3	3.7	10.3	5.6	6.6	24.2
Square miles .....	.5	1.8	.8	1.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	2.2	2.5	9.4
AGE										
All persons	2 267	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 019	4 140	704	4 338	3 326
Under 5 years	185	254	137	162	173	284	258	34	318	221
5 to 9 years	160	247	127	171	174	267	335	44	317	170
10 to 14 years	145	204	124	158	198	254	365	45	354	150
15 to 19 years	153	213	699	154	232	283	299	47	389	181
20 to 24 years	249	265	862	181	270	317	195	33	282	206
25 to 34 years	407	584	432	409	399	660	588	64	603	530
35 to 44 years	281	399	301	384	487	541	657	93	624	439
45 to 54 years	181	339	192	322	444	395	469	94	463	375
55 to 64 years	203	278	210	314	386	400	367	93	438	444
65 to 74 years	149	262	253	359	400	388	271	80	328	378
75 to 84 years	115	172	183	218	182	181	195	63	192	197
85 years and over	39	43	42	28	68	49	141	14	30	35
3 and 4 years	69	93	57	73	68	100	101	14	120	87
16 years and over	1 758	2 504	3 153	2 341	2 825	3 157	3 112	571	3 283	2 759
18 years and over	1 692	2 435	3 095	2 274	2 721	3 053	2 982	551	3 114	2 681
21 years and over	1 573	2 293	2 161	2 190	2 589	2 875	2 853	525	2 887	2 576
60 years and over	401	613	602	760	851	832	794	200	790	846
62 years and over	356	560	556	700	777	754	707	183	698	757
Median	30.2	32.4	22.9	39.6	40.5	34.1	35.4	44.3	33.5	39.5
Female	1 205	1 741	2 001	1 536	1 742	2 105	2 169	362	2 325	1 760
Under 5 years	91	122	62	72	73	153	101	15	168	98
5 to 9 years	79	121	58	83	84	135	174	15	164	81
10 to 14 years	81	106	63	74	103	114	173	24	176	80
15 to 19 years	82	107	418	80	109	146	137	18	191	84
20 to 24 years	134	136	497	89	127	168	84	15	147	101
25 to 34 years	185	298	216	205	195	333	318	34	345	258
35 to 44 years	157	226	157	191	246	275	348	52	329	226
45 to 54 years	89	162	100	188	226	198	235	53	244	193
55 to 64 years	114	151	124	178	196	212	189	45	245	249
65 to 74 years	89	163	158	214	242	220	150	43	183	221
75 to 84 years	81	121	117	140	101	114	140	39	112	138
85 years and over	23	28	31	22	40	37	120	9	21	31
3 and 4 years	33	42	21	38	31	53	42	4	69	41
16 years and over	943	1 368	1 808	1 295	1 463	1 677	1 690	303	1 788	1 485
18 years and over	907	1 338	1 782	1 261	1 409	1 620	1 625	296	1 710	1 451
21 years and over	844	1 257	1 215	1 218	1 350	1 524	1 571	288	1 588	1 400
60 years and over	249	392	379	468	486	482	514	112	449	525
62 years and over	221	364	355	430	452	439	461	105	389	471
Median	31.7	34.3	22.7	43.1	42.4	35.1	37.7	46.0	34.2	42.4
Male	1 062	1 519	1 561	1 324	1 671	1 914	1 971	342	2 013	1 566
Median age	29.2	30.1	23.1	36.3	38.5	33.2	32.8	42.6	32.6	36.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 267	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 019	4 140	704	4 338	3 326
In households	2 267	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 019	4 140	704	4 338	3 326
Householder	998	1 443	1 196	1 262	1 378	1 681	1 345	290	1 646	1 508
Family householder	560	873	621	848	977	1 146	1 101	218	1 265	979
Nonfamily householder	438	570	575	414	401	535	244	72	381	529
Living alone	378	497	478	380	341	467	212	69	337	488
Spouse	378	578	478	698	861	882	907	199	896	837
Child	682	938	576	733	889	1 171	1 328	186	1 509	800
Other relatives	83	138	70	91	66	131	93	18	147	94
Nonrelatives	126	163	180	76	107	154	100	11	140	87
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	102	—	367	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1 062	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.27	2.26	2.09	2.27	2.40	2.39	2.81	2.43	2.64	2.21
Persons per family	3.04	2.89	2.81	2.79	2.86	2.91	3.11	2.85	3.02	2.77
Persons 65 years and over	303	477	478	605	650	618	507	157	550	610
In households	303	477	478	605	650	618	507	157	550	610
Householder	230	364	349	426	358	437	204	106	370	457
Nonfamily householder	140	209	197	195	132	211	77	47	149	253
Living alone	137	204	191	193	127	206	77	47	144	253
Spouse	56	86	106	158	182	158	97	48	154	135
Other relatives	14	21	16	17	19	17	20	2	23	18
Nonrelatives	3	6	7	4	3	6	5	1	3	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	88	—	281	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	560	873	621	848	977	1 146	1 101	218	1 265	979
With own children under 18 years	287	430	255	312	377	512	588	74	620	371
Number of own children under 18 years	518	729	433	517	648	873	1 072	140	1 121	586
Married-couple families	378	578	478	698	861	882	907	199	896	837
With own children under 18 years	179	252	172	238	310	358	456	62	358	297
Number of own children under 18 years	322	446	303	415	554	642	847	120	637	471
Female householder, no husband present	148	223	115	128	90	200	142	15	316	111
With own children under 18 years	89	139	69	59	54	121	98	10	229	62
Number of own children under 18 years	162	233	113	85	76	182	175	18	432	98
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	823	1 163	1 356	1 062	1 386	1 511	1 461	273	1 532	1 284
Never married	243	319	724	217	341	341	325	49	445	269
Now married, except separated	390	601	498	713	892	903	938	202	920	852
Separated	13	15	18	9	16	27	12	1	19	9
Widowed	28	38	27	27	38	44	53	7	25	30
Divorced	149	190	89	96	99	196	133	14	123	124
Females 15 years and over	954	1 392	1 818	1 307	1 482	1 703	1 721	308	1 817	1 501
Never married	213	263	983	184	249	295	277	34	482	189
Now married, except separated	390	597	494	719	882	905	920	203	925	855
Separated	23	22	12	18	14	21	19	2	34	15
Widowed	143	227	180	218	192	218	288	47	171	238
Divorced	185	283	149	168	145	264	197	22	205	204

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.1	7.6	.4	2.4	.2	.1	3.8	2.0	.3	2.0
Square miles	2.0	2.9	.1	.9	.1	—	1.5	.8	.1	.8
AGE										
All persons	5 857	3 561	1	59	—	2	751	611	109	2 007
Under 5 years	351	199	—	2	—	—	27	30	5	95
5 to 9 years	321	205	—	5	—	—	49	28	6	113
10 to 14 years	336	203	—	9	—	—	62	34	5	117
15 to 19 years	338	209	—	4	—	—	70	46	9	99
20 to 24 years	382	218	—	1	—	—	24	33	8	59
25 to 34 years	915	525	—	4	—	—	56	61	8	188
35 to 44 years	740	497	—	14	—	—	150	91	18	330
45 to 54 years	582	443	—	6	—	—	112	83	20	237
55 to 64 years	576	456	—	6	—	1	114	95	11	234
65 to 74 years	784	392	—	4	—	1	61	81	13	316
75 to 84 years	441	185	1	2	—	—	20	24	4	188
85 years and over	91	29	—	2	—	—	6	5	2	31
3 and 4 years	145	70	—	1	—	—	16	13	3	51
16 years and over	4 779	2 913	1	42	—	2	600	511	91	1 657
18 years and over	4 631	2 836	1	40	—	2	568	494	85	1 615
21 years and over	4 432	2 707	1	39	—	2	538	463	83	1 568
60 years and over	1 618	848	1	11	—	2	131	153	22	655
62 years and over	1 523	775	1	11	—	1	108	132	22	600
Median	38.9	39.7	82.5	37.8	—	64.0	41.3	43.5	43.3	45.1
Female	3 258	1 842	1	27	—	1	364	312	53	1 050
Under 5 years	163	85	—	2	—	—	12	16	1	43
5 to 9 years	152	86	—	2	—	—	20	12	3	54
10 to 14 years	175	100	—	2	—	—	29	15	4	62
15 to 19 years	169	103	—	2	—	—	27	23	3	46
20 to 24 years	196	119	—	—	—	—	4	19	4	30
25 to 34 years	486	272	—	3	—	—	25	31	4	98
35 to 44 years	396	242	—	6	—	—	84	47	8	174
45 to 54 years	302	227	—	3	—	—	60	42	13	122
55 to 64 years	344	244	—	4	—	1	56	49	3	123
65 to 74 years	505	227	—	1	—	—	32	42	6	175
75 to 84 years	302	116	1	2	—	—	10	13	2	106
85 years and over	68	21	—	1	—	—	5	3	2	17
3 and 4 years	61	29	—	1	—	—	7	6	1	22
16 years and over	2 733	1 556	1	22	—	1	299	265	44	882
18 years and over	2 662	1 519	1	20	—	1	283	256	43	860
21 years and over	2 564	1 445	1	20	—	1	274	240	42	837
60 years and over	1 070	499	1	6	—	1	68	78	12	365
62 years and over	995	465	1	6	—	—	58	67	12	337
Median	42.2	41.6	82.5	39.5	—	61.5	43.1	43.6	44.5	46.4
Male	2 599	1 719	—	32	—	1	387	299	56	957
Median age	34.9	37.6	—	37.0	—	66.5	39.8	43.4	43.0	43.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 857	3 561	1	59	—	2	751	611	109	2 007
In households	5 857	3 561	1	59	—	2	751	611	109	2 007
Householder	2 758	1 528	1	22	—	—	268	235	44	848
Family householder	1 678	1 078	—	17	—	1	236	189	33	661
Nonfamily householder	1 080	450	1	5	—	—	32	46	11	187
Living alone	994	404	1	5	—	—	26	36	9	175
Spouse	1 306	883	—	16	—	1	219	174	28	608
Child	1 472	936	—	21	—	—	238	170	30	493
Other relatives	148	130	—	—	—	—	16	14	4	40
Nonrelatives	173	84	—	—	—	—	10	18	3	18
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.12	2.33	1.00	2.68	—	2.00	2.80	2.60	2.48	2.37
Persons per family	2.74	2.81	—	3.18	—	2.00	3.00	2.89	2.88	2.73
Persons 65 years and over	1 316	606	1	8	—	1	87	110	19	535
In households	1 316	606	1	8	—	1	87	110	19	535
Householder	975	441	1	6	—	1	54	71	14	335
Nonfamily householder	574	209	1	2	—	—	16	26	7	117
Living alone	567	204	1	2	—	—	13	24	5	179
Spouse	308	147	—	2	—	—	28	34	5	117
Other relatives	27	16	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	19
Nonrelatives	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 678	1 078	—	17	—	1	236	189	33	661
With own children under 18 years	694	382	—	8	—	—	95	62	15	212
Number of own children under 18 years	1 135	653	—	19	—	—	174	108	23	380
Married-couple families	1 306	883	—	16	—	1	219	174	28	608
With own children under 18 years	470	303	—	7	—	—	87	57	12	193
Number of own children under 18 years	803	532	—	18	—	—	164	99	20	348
Female householder, no husband present	310	145	—	1	—	—	15	10	5	43
With own children under 18 years	198	62	—	1	—	—	7	5	3	17
Number of own children under 18 years	298	97	—	1	—	—	8	9	3	28
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 081	1 383	—	21	—	1	310	250	48	791
Never married	427	256	—	3	—	—	75	48	14	108
Now married, except separated	1 333	908	—	16	—	1	223	176	29	614
Separated	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Widowed	62	39	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	30
Divorced	239	169	—	2	—	—	8	16	5	37
Females 15 years and over	2 768	1 571	1	22	—	1	303	269	45	891
Never married	395	243	—	3	—	—	33	47	8	92
Now married, except separated	1 338	903	—	16	—	1	223	176	28	612
Separated	34	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Widowed	542	239	1	2	—	—	24	27	5	118
Divorced	459	173	—	1	—	—	23	18	4	65

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1	204.6	6.1	4.3	95.4	117.4	15.3	66.4	87.7	6.3
Square miles	—	79.0	2.4	1.7	36.8	45.3	5.9	25.6	33.9	2.4
AGE										
All persons	66	3 130	5 796	3 489	3 034	3 747	6 310	3 783	3 363	2 182
Under 5 years	2	193	432	244	168	207	493	192	211	149
5 to 9 years	3	228	453	283	182	244	489	264	238	145
10 to 14 years	5	253	473	271	199	295	504	298	278	186
15 to 19 years	5	263	454	253	199	318	504	298	278	199
20 to 24 years	—	176	348	213	171	210	422	179	207	144
25 to 34 years	7	451	902	558	374	488	1 024	434	476	303
35 to 44 years	10	490	785	470	412	626	877	776	531	320
45 to 54 years	9	367	615	359	398	482	588	573	472	277
55 to 64 years	14	302	474	323	376	379	585	352	321	211
65 to 74 years	4	230	461	297	319	251	484	243	237	155
75 to 84 years	6	147	294	171	190	163	273	99	88	79
85 years and over	1	30	105	47	46	84	67	20	26	14
3 and 4 years	2	78	181	91	73	90	205	82	86	72
16 years and over	55	2 399	4 337	2 639	2 448	2 927	4 727	2 964	2 568	1 666
18 years and over	53	2 294	4 148	2 528	2 362	2 803	4 520	2 806	2 440	1 587
21 years and over	51	2 160	3 908	2 394	2 237	2 638	4 242	2 635	2 307	1 472
60 years and over	19	556	1 121	691	738	685	1 119	519	509	345
62 years and over	16	501	1 006	620	651	622	1 013	457	448	300
Median	45.5	35.0	33.1	33.7	41.1	37.0	32.3	37.6	34.9	34.0
Female										
Under 5 years	34	1 560	3 030	1 774	1 588	1 931	3 311	1 892	1 687	1 116
5 to 9 years	1	93	210	108	72	105	222	105	112	76
10 to 14 years	1	96	225	120	72	131	235	130	106	71
15 to 19 years	3	119	227	118	115	155	246	131	120	78
20 to 24 years	4	126	202	108	96	149	248	158	139	101
25 to 34 years	—	80	180	112	78	101	228	86	99	70
35 to 44 years	3	227	468	286	187	244	521	234	248	164
45 to 54 years	5	245	396	243	212	325	459	413	289	157
55 to 64 years	5	186	306	185	200	231	298	259	216	148
65 to 74 years	5	161	254	179	197	195	323	166	161	106
75 to 84 years	3	119	287	177	185	131	293	136	129	87
85 years and over	3	90	195	106	120	102	182	59	51	51
3 and 4 years	1	18	80	32	34	62	56	15	17	7
16 years and over	28	1 221	2 327	1 404	1 290	1 502	2 558	1 489	1 318	874
18 years and over	27	1 173	2 241	1 361	1 253	1 446	2 456	1 419	1 249	834
21 years and over	25	1 111	2 121	1 295	1 192	1 371	2 318	1 347	1 186	776
60 years and over	10	310	697	417	431	392	692	280	281	189
62 years and over	8	280	641	373	388	364	633	248	246	170
Median	45.0	36.9	35.1	36.4	42.4	37.6	34.0	37.8	35.7	34.9
Male										
Median age	32	1 570	2 766	1 715	1 446	1 816	2 999	1 891	1 676	1 066
Median age	48.0	33.6	31.3	30.7	39.1	36.1	30.5	37.3	34.0	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	66	3 130	5 796	3 489	3 034	3 747	6 310	3 783	3 363	2 182
In households	66	3 130	5 624	3 489	3 034	3 646	6 296	3 783	3 363	2 182
Householder	26	1 156	2 101	1 365	1 258	1 331	2 411	1 343	1 225	803
Family householder	21	915	1 556	985	890	1 055	1 742	1 152	1 010	658
Nonfamily householder	5	241	545	380	368	276	669	191	215	145
Living alone	4	222	476	345	340	239	585	166	183	137
Spouse	21	815	1 227	778	785	930	1 345	1 033	855	557
Child	17	1 035	1 907	1 127	847	1 188	2 114	1 248	1 107	722
Other relatives	1	73	193	128	81	109	205	89	85	57
Nonrelatives	1	51	196	91	63	88	221	70	91	43
Institutionalized persons	—	—	172	—	—	101	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.71	2.68	2.56	2.41	2.74	2.61	2.82	2.75	2.72
Persons per family	2.86	3.10	3.14	3.06	2.92	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.03	3.03
Persons 65 years and over										
In households	11	407	712	515	555	498	824	362	351	248
Householder	6	285	493	373	399	278	579	217	232	176
Nonfamily householder	2	125	233	191	218	107	293	58	77	81
Living alone	2	122	226	187	213	105	283	57	76	79
Spouse	4	105	176	113	138	109	197	120	105	65
Other relatives	1	14	30	23	16	12	34	24	11	6
Nonrelatives	—	3	13	6	2	4	9	1	3	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	148	—	—	95	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	21	915	1 556	985	890	1 055	1 742	1 152	1 010	658
With own children under 18 years	8	435	822	482	354	477	884	521	486	314
Number of own children under 18 years	13	789	1 509	876	613	879	1 639	918	853	552
Married-couple families	21	815	1 227	778	785	930	1 345	1 033	855	557
With own children under 18 years	8	382	617	363	306	414	645	464	394	249
Number of own children under 18 years	13	708	1 164	660	538	778	1 219	829	717	447
Female householder, no husband present	—	64	261	163	80	91	315	90	123	76
With own children under 18 years	—	37	159	103	39	45	201	45	78	52
Number of own children under 18 years	—	55	278	195	62	72	358	71	118	87
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	27	1 204	2 070	1 263	1 176	1 461	2 216	1 503	1 287	811
Never married	2	267	511	283	245	336	563	339	278	172
Now married, except separated	21	824	1 259	802	798	959	1 384	1 042	867	566
Separated	—	4	24	8	9	10	19	7	7	4
Widowed	1	23	59	41	31	35	42	16	22	20
Divorced	3	86	217	129	93	121	208	99	113	49
Females 15 years and over	29	1 252	2 368	1 428	1 309	1 540	2 608	1 526	1 349	891
Never married	4	193	398	219	173	259	472	256	214	145
Now married, except separated	21	831	1 267	800	795	961	1 391	1 046	868	567
Separated	—	6	34	16	21	10	32	15	11	7
Widowed	3	131	345	212	211	188	350	108	112	86
Divorced	1	91	324	181	109	122	363	101	144	86

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	74.9	73.2	41.4	7.1	93.3	99.9	4.7	4.5	62.2
Square miles	28.9	28.3	16.0	2.7	36.0	38.6	1.8	1.7	24.0
AGE									
All persons	1 910	3 588	5 819	2 912	3 686	7 139	2 722	2 193	2 863
Under 5 years	108	238	312	165	209	467	—	127	209
5 to 9 years	129	225	395	186	272	535	3	153	236
10 to 14 years	163	273	518	206	317	599	3	156	230
15 to 19 years	163	304	491	204	300	554	74	161	203
20 to 24 years	93	219	262	191	169	357	498	147	174
25 to 34 years	241	512	624	515	519	988	1 216	311	513
35 to 44 years	351	583	1 134	408	612	1 240	671	325	421
45 to 54 years	264	398	921	350	500	997	207	235	340
55 to 64 years	201	359	628	294	381	682	43	206	283
65 to 74 years	133	292	369	246	266	408	6	219	164
75 to 84 years	54	157	142	115	114	201	1	121	71
85 years and over	10	28	23	32	27	111	—	32	19
3 and 4 years	47	97	132	73	79	197	—	53	97
16 years and over	1 477	2 796	4 477	2 314	2 826	5 404	2 715	1 723	2 142
18 years and over	1 412	2 667	4 263	2 240	2 701	5 162	2 711	1 651	2 070
21 years and over	1 325	2 498	4 039	2 117	2 544	4 903	2 581	1 572	1 944
60 years and over	297	662	814	535	573	1 039	27	468	386
62 years and over	258	575	688	475	513	885	15	417	332
Median	37.2	35.4	38.2	34.8	35.9	35.5	31.2	36.4	32.4
Female									
Under 5 years	52	113	159	77	103	224	—	64	91
5 to 9 years	63	108	183	99	132	262	1	84	115
10 to 14 years	85	123	255	114	159	304	—	71	108
15 to 19 years	75	145	217	101	141	259	2	85	107
20 to 24 years	44	113	129	92	82	176	2	79	82
25 to 34 years	117	265	336	272	276	535	3	151	254
35 to 44 years	180	292	616	219	315	631	5	169	206
45 to 54 years	123	189	448	171	246	503	3	131	171
55 to 64 years	97	194	298	164	179	329	—	100	133
65 to 74 years	77	155	195	141	145	209	—	140	83
75 to 84 years	33	101	93	80	68	123	—	73	38
85 years and over	4	20	15	25	17	85	—	26	14
3 and 4 years	24	45	67	31	36	92	—	23	33
16 years and over	733	1 444	2 298	1 244	1 444	2 785	14	936	1 065
18 years and over	704	1 382	2 199	1 203	1 376	2 665	14	902	1 026
21 years and over	664	1 298	2 103	1 147	1 308	2 554	12	859	968
60 years and over	156	371	440	325	312	576	—	284	195
62 years and over	138	330	385	292	278	495	—	259	169
Median	37.7	36.6	38.3	36.1	36.1	36.0	35.5	37.9	32.9
Male									
Under 5 years	56	125	153	88	106	243	—	63	118
5 to 9 years	66	117	206	109	140	271	—	69	121
10 to 14 years	88	150	263	112	160	345	—	86	122
15 to 19 years	88	150	263	112	160	345	—	86	122
20 to 24 years	49	106	129	90	86	181	—	78	82
25 to 34 years	100	219	262	191	169	357	—	147	174
35 to 44 years	161	304	491	204	300	554	—	161	203
45 to 54 years	241	512	624	515	519	988	—	311	513
55 to 64 years	351	583	1 134	408	612	1 240	—	325	421
65 to 74 years	264	398	921	350	500	997	—	235	340
75 to 84 years	201	359	628	294	381	682	—	206	283
85 years and over	133	292	369	246	266	408	—	219	164
3 and 4 years	54	157	142	115	114	201	—	121	71
16 years and over	1 477	2 796	4 477	2 314	2 826	5 404	—	1 723	2 142
18 years and over	1 412	2 667	4 263	2 240	2 701	5 162	—	1 651	2 070
21 years and over	1 325	2 498	4 039	2 117	2 544	4 903	—	1 572	1 944
60 years and over	297	662	814	535	573	1 039	—	468	386
62 years and over	258	575	688	475	513	885	—	417	332
Median	37.2	35.4	38.2	34.8	35.9	35.5	—	36.4	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 910	3 588	5 819	2 912	3 686	7 139	2 722	2 193	2 863
In households	1 910	3 588	5 757	2 857	3 686	7 021	2 722	2 193	2 863
Householder	681	1 352	2 082	1 191	1 346	2 489	25	912	1 017
Family householder	564	1 047	1 771	838	1 098	2 100	7	608	836
Nonfamily householder	117	305	311	353	248	389	2	304	181
Living alone	104	275	274	306	224	335	1	280	153
Spouse	503	914	1 581	642	960	1 860	7	488	724
Child	629	1 164	1 861	843	1 199	2 365	7	674	947
Other relatives	68	94	158	78	118	180	1	62	101
Nonrelatives	29	64	75	103	63	127	1	57	74
Institutionalized persons	—	—	59	55	—	118	2 697	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.80	2.65	2.77	2.40	2.74	2.82	2.78	2.40	2.82
Persons per family	3.13	3.07	3.03	2.87	3.07	3.10	3.14	3.01	3.12
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	197	477	534	393	407	720	7	372	254
Householder	126	339	338	247	274	384	—	273	168
Nonfamily householder	47	148	117	115	121	135	—	149	59
Living alone	45	143	113	110	118	132	—	148	53
Spouse	55	115	144	79	110	187	—	82	64
Other relatives	14	18	46	10	18	33	—	12	17
Nonrelatives	2	5	6	5	5	2	—	5	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	52	—	114	7	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	564	1 047	1 771	838	1 098	2 100	7	608	836
With own children under 18 years	253	491	808	384	502	1 040	3	279	412
Number of own children under 18 years	458	863	1 423	624	907	1 861	6	503	730
Married-couple families	503	914	1 581	642	960	1 860	7	488	724
With own children under 18 years	221	418	712	266	429	891	3	212	339
Number of own children under 18 years	402	756	1 266	454	788	1 627	6	397	609
Female householder, no husband present	42	102	142	161	99	173	—	101	76
With own children under 18 years	22	54	76	100	53	114	—	57	47
Number of own children under 18 years	35	81	129	142	86	186	—	91	82
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	760	1 378	2 247	1 090	1 419	2 688	2 701	803	1 000
Never married	167	316	471	248	289	516	1 452	196	219
Now married, except separated	516	943	1 606	652	981	1 905	431	502	736
Separated	5	6	11	13	19	19	111	6	16
Widowed	16	30	24	34	36	36	36	23	14
Divorced	56	83	135	143	102	190	671	76	115
Females 15 years and over	750	1 474	2 347	1 265	1 469	2 850	15	954	1 088
Never married	115	243	356	207	225	421	4	161	160
Now married, except separated	518	929	1 610	663	978	1 908	7	499	745
Separated	5	9	16	20	9	23	—	7	14
Widowed	64	175	173	172	133	256	—	154	80
Divorced	48	118	192	203	124	242	4	133	89

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116	
AGE										
All persons	119 734	119 734	50 460	2 628	1 301	1 651	1 019	2 570	1 526	
Under 5 years	7 479	7 479	3 261	132	90	130	77	131	—	
5 to 9 years	7 850	7 850	3 055	126	75	82	61	124	3	
10 to 14 years	8 350	8 350	2 982	160	72	83	62	156	3	
15 to 19 years	9 017	9 017	3 644	186	85	97	79	182	42	
20 to 24 years	8 250	8 250	4 221	140	87	114	86	140	264	
25 to 34 years	17 805	17 805	7 664	321	201	245	159	316	679	
35 to 44 years	17 707	17 707	6 525	380	177	187	134	372	361	
45 to 54 years	13 770	13 770	5 113	329	136	157	78	320	140	
55 to 64 years	11 841	11 841	5 037	359	114	219	98	345	29	
65 to 74 years	10 294	10 294	5 065	289	123	209	119	285	4	
75 to 84 years	5 741	5 741	3 029	178	101	115	57	172	1	
85 years and over	1 630	1 630	864	28	40	13	9	27	—	
3 and 4 years	3 054	3 054	1 262	48	37	53	27	47	—	
16 years and over	94 313	94 313	40 561	2 172	1 047	1 340	804	2 121	1 519	
18 years and over	90 857	90 857	39 337	2 092	1 014	1 310	770	2 043	1 515	
21 years and over	85 240	85 240	36 587	1 991	966	1 231	727	1 944	1 439	
60 years and over	23 594	23 594	11 594	696	330	447	235	677	19	
62 years and over	21 216	21 216	10 614	626	303	409	217	610	12	
Median	35.6	35.6	35.6	41.4	37.4	38.6	33.9	41.2	31.2	
Female	61 575	61 575	26 902	1 374	705	896	547	1 345	12	
Under 5 years	3 581	3 581	1 551	69	40	68	40	68	—	
5 to 9 years	3 780	3 780	1 470	61	31	43	30	61	1	
10 to 14 years	4 080	4 080	1 482	71	42	36	33	69	—	
15 to 19 years	4 372	4 372	1 861	82	40	43	42	79	2	
20 to 24 years	4 062	4 062	2 194	76	44	61	43	76	2	
25 to 34 years	8 777	8 777	3 881	161	109	120	87	159	2	
35 to 44 years	8 980	8 980	3 366	197	90	101	66	193	4	
45 to 54 years	6 838	6 838	2 619	173	77	88	41	168	1	
55 to 64 years	6 216	6 216	2 771	198	58	131	48	193	—	
65 to 74 years	5 978	5 978	3 045	164	78	125	72	161	—	
75 to 84 years	3 703	3 703	2 009	101	67	71	37	98	—	
85 years and over	1 208	1 208	653	21	29	9	8	20	—	
3 and 4 years	1 469	1 469	597	29	18	30	12	28	—	
16 years and over	49 306	49 306	22 116	1 156	585	740	435	1 130	10	
18 years and over	47 648	47 648	21 524	1 126	571	730	418	1 101	10	
21 years and over	44 868	44 868	20 048	1 074	544	692	395	1 051	8	
60 years and over	14 041	14 041	7 188	397	203	266	140	387	—	
62 years and over	12 772	12 772	6 626	350	188	246	133	342	—	
Median	37.3	37.3	37.9	43.0	40.6	42.4	34.8	42.8	28.5	
Male	58 159	58 159	23 558	1 254	596	755	472	1 225	1 514	
Median age	33.9	33.9	33.3	39.4	34.1	34.7	33.1	39.2	31.3	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	119 734	119 734	50 460	2 628	1 301	1 651	1 019	2 570	1 526	
In households	115 969	115 969	48 702	2 628	1 301	1 651	1 019	2 570	23	
Householder	46 497	46 497	21 205	1 077	584	757	418	1 053	8	
Family householder	33 436	33 436	13 641	824	341	444	279	805	7	
Nonfamily householder	13 061	13 061	7 564	253	243	313	139	248	1	
Living alone	11 547	11 547	6 675	226	218	277	118	222	—	
Spouse	27 485	27 485	10 589	708	258	327	204	689	6	
Child	35 022	35 022	13 387	712	338	425	295	699	7	
Other relatives	3 486	3 486	1 577	61	69	67	42	60	1	
Nonrelatives	3 479	3 479	1 944	70	52	75	60	69	—	
Institutionalized persons	2 706	2 706	716	—	—	—	—	—	1 503	
Other persons in group quarters	1 059	1 059	1 042	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.45	2.24	2.19	2.43	2.45	3.00	
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.88	2.81	2.98	2.85	2.95	2.81	3.14	
Persons 65 years and over	17 665	17 665	8 958	495	264	337	185	484	5	
In households	16 785	16 785	8 495	495	264	337	185	484	—	
Householder	11 829	11 829	6 183	327	194	254	126	321	—	
Nonfamily householder	5 766	5 766	3 325	132	118	144	66	130	—	
Living alone	5 630	5 630	3 258	127	116	138	65	125	—	
Spouse	4 181	4 181	1 974	145	60	67	45	141	—	
Other relatives	619	619	264	20	8	11	9	19	—	
Nonrelatives	156	156	74	3	2	5	5	3	—	
Institutionalized persons	872	872	460	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	33 436	33 436	13 641	824	341	444	279	805	7	
With own children under 18 years	15 078	15 078	5 856	304	140	184	125	298	3	
Number of own children under 18 years	26 546	26 546	10 076	509	243	310	221	500	6	
Married-couple families	27 490	27 490	10 582	700	248	319	203	681	7	
With own children under 18 years	11 695	11 695	4 110	235	93	121	88	229	3	
Number of own children under 18 years	21 193	21 193	7 372	420	179	213	162	411	6	
Female householder, no husband present	4 596	4 596	2 390	95	68	96	55	95	—	
With own children under 18 years	2 705	2 705	1 409	54	41	45	30	54	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	4 364	4 364	2 226	74	57	69	49	74	—	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	45 921	45 921	18 763	1 037	472	607	375	1 012	1 509	
Never married	11 090	11 090	4 813	224	127	143	98	222	690	
Now married, except separated	28 448	28 448	10 935	715	264	328	209	696	261	
Separated	443	443	213	7	4	8	6	7	54	
Widowed	1 173	1 173	588	20	24	32	14	19	20	
Divorced	4 767	4 767	2 214	71	53	96	48	68	484	
Females 15 years and over	50 134	50 134	22 399	1 173	592	749	444	1 147	11	
Never married	8 681	8 681	4 354	183	99	111	94	180	3	
Now married, except separated	28 207	28 207	10 923	724	272	332	206	705	6	
Separated	537	537	283	6	6	11	6	6	—	
Widowed	6 717	6 717	3 604	150	112	147	70	147	—	
Divorced	5 992	5 992	3 235	110	103	148	68	109	2	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Troct 17	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 116	
AGE										
All persons	9 870	9 870	8 442	1 752	1 659	2 363	891	1 744	1 091	
Under 5 years	820	820	796	188	141	234	91	187	—	
5 to 9 years	842	842	815	191	154	242	90	190	—	
10 to 14 years	887	887	849	195	200	212	80	194	—	
15 to 19 years	1 002	1 002	927	206	189	221	93	205	26	
20 to 24 years	922	922	689	140	122	185	76	140	218	
25 to 34 years	1 894	1 894	1 370	288	254	367	133	286	498	
35 to 44 years	1 506	1 506	1 142	247	259	269	97	245	279	
45 to 54 years	802	802	713	141	167	188	79	141	58	
55 to 64 years	576	576	539	91	78	206	73	91	11	
65 to 74 years	381	381	369	42	55	149	55	42	1	
75 to 84 years	195	195	190	20	33	76	17	20	—	
85 years and over	43	43	43	3	7	14	7	3	—	
3 and 4 years	324	324	316	74	54	101	39	73	—	
16 years and over	7 117	7 117	5 789	1 149	1 118	1 621	609	1 145	1 091	
18 years and over	6 724	6 724	5 418	1 060	1 044	1 544	566	1 056	1 091	
21 years and over	6 120	6 120	4 880	932	944	1 413	520	928	1 044	
60 years and over	888	888	854	112	135	329	110	112	6	
62 years and over	765	765	740	87	122	292	94	87	2	
Median	27.3	27.3	26.0	23.3	25.9	27.3	25.9	23.3	30.9	
Female										
Under 5 years	4 652	4 652	4 478	976	860	1 291	489	971	2	
5 to 9 years	412	412	397	100	69	130	41	100	—	
10 to 14 years	414	414	401	102	70	116	52	101	—	
15 to 19 years	440	440	419	108	98	102	36	107	—	
20 to 24 years	461	461	436	113	81	92	45	112	—	
25 to 34 years	368	368	362	70	54	114	46	70	—	
35 to 44 years	817	817	802	186	158	224	80	185	1	
45 to 54 years	655	655	610	134	142	146	55	133	1	
55 to 64 years	397	397	385	76	90	110	44	76	—	
65 to 74 years	311	311	298	50	42	112	44	50	—	
75 to 84 years	221	221	214	22	30	88	31	22	—	
85 years and over	122	122	120	14	22	45	9	14	—	
3 and 4 years	34	34	34	1	4	12	6	1	—	
16 years and over	3 295	3 295	2 736	653	604	923	349	651	2	
18 years and over	3 110	3 110	2 524	604	574	891	328	602	2	
21 years and over	2 835	2 835	2 336	532	529	826	307	530	2	
60 years and over	538	538	524	62	81	198	68	62	—	
62 years and over	467	467	454	47	75	176	59	47	—	
Median	27.8	27.8	27.7	24.6	28.3	29.1	27.8	24.6	38.0	
Male										
Under 5 years	5 218	5 218	3 964	776	799	1 072	402	773	1 089	
Median age	26.9	26.9	23.7	21.8	21.9	24.7	23.6	21.8	30.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	9 870	9 870	8 442	1 752	1 659	2 363	891	1 744	1 091	
In households	8 576	8 576	8 253	1 752	1 659	2 363	891	1 744	1 091	
Householder	3 037	3 037	2 939	587	561	887	312	585	1	
Family householder	2 167	2 167	2 080	456	414	603	237	454	—	
Nonfamily householder	870	870	859	131	147	284	75	131	1	
Living alone	782	782	771	113	134	257	64	113	1	
Spouse	943	943	873	204	183	215	88	202	—	
Child	3 622	3 622	3 496	803	728	956	379	799	—	
Other relatives	643	643	620	87	133	211	89	87	—	
Nonrelatives	331	331	325	71	54	94	23	71	—	
Institutionalized persons	1 231	1 231	126	—	—	—	—	—	1 090	
Other persons in group quarters	63	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.97	2.97	2.67	2.88	2.96	1.00	
Persons per family	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.39	3.54	3.30	3.35	3.39	—	
Persons 65 years and over	619	619	602	65	95	239	79	65	1	
In households	577	577	562	65	95	239	79	65	—	
Householder	424	424	416	48	69	177	60	48	—	
Nonfamily householder	211	211	210	18	35	98	26	18	—	
Living alone	206	206	205	18	35	96	25	18	—	
Spouse	88	88	86	13	14	35	13	13	—	
Other relatives	55	55	50	4	12	20	5	4	—	
Nonrelatives	10	10	10	—	—	7	1	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	42	42	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 167	2 167	2 080	456	414	603	237	454	—	
With own children under 18 years	1 368	1 368	1 317	320	265	344	130	318	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 646	2 646	2 554	616	512	676	259	612	—	
Married-couple families	977	977	903	212	195	222	92	210	—	
With own children under 18 years	536	536	492	127	118	96	42	125	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 016	1 016	940	226	237	206	83	222	—	
Female householder, no husband present	1 051	1 051	1 040	220	194	343	121	220	—	
With own children under 18 years	762	762	755	175	134	231	81	175	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 526	1 526	1 510	356	258	446	165	356	—	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 935	3 935	2 721	512	541	732	270	510	1 089	
Never married	2 013	2 013	1 255	219	260	322	115	219	721	
Now married, except separated	1 192	1 192	968	221	205	239	99	219	149	
Separated	132	132	79	11	15	25	10	11	49	
Widowed	84	84	69	6	10	39	6	6	14	
Divorced	514	514	350	55	51	107	40	55	156	
Females 15 years and over	3 386	3 386	3 261	666	623	943	360	663	2	
Never married	1 363	1 363	1 331	302	245	361	148	301	1	
Now married, except separated	997	997	927	217	198	232	93	215	—	
Separated	138	138	135	28	24	46	12	28	—	
Widowed	334	334	329	24	44	143	42	24	—	
Divorced	554	554	539	95	112	161	65	95	—	

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
AGE		
All persons	415	415
Under 5 years	29	29
5 to 9 years	28	28
10 to 14 years	36	36
15 to 19 years	49	49
20 to 24 years	31	31
25 to 34 years	74	74
35 to 44 years	73	73
45 to 54 years	52	52
55 to 64 years	29	29
65 to 74 years	8	8
75 to 84 years	6	6
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	319	319
18 years and over	291	291
21 years and over	265	265
60 years and over	22	22
62 years and over	19	19
Median	29.7	29.7
Female	231	231
Under 5 years	15	15
5 to 9 years	13	13
10 to 14 years	20	20
15 to 19 years	26	26
20 to 24 years	13	13
25 to 34 years	41	41
35 to 44 years	43	43
45 to 54 years	29	29
55 to 64 years	21	21
65 to 74 years	6	6
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	9	9
16 years and over	181	181
18 years and over	168	168
21 years and over	151	151
60 years and over	16	16
62 years and over	13	13
Median	30.9	30.9
Male	184	184
Median age	27.3	27.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	415	415
In households	394	394
Householder	105	105
Family householder	75	75
Nonfamily householder	30	30
Living alone	27	27
Spouse	107	107
Child	149	149
Other relatives	21	21
Nonrelatives	12	12
Institutionalized persons	14	14
Other persons in group quarters	7	7
Persons per household	2.96	2.96
Persons per family	3.65	3.65
Persons 65 years and over	14	14
In households	13	13
Householder	3	3
Nonfamily householder	2	2
Living alone	2	2
Spouse	2	2
Other relatives	8	8
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	75	75
With own children under 18 years	53	53
Number of own children under 18 years	118	118
Married-couple families	63	63
With own children under 18 years	49	49
Number of own children under 18 years	107	107
Female householder, no husband present	12	12
With own children under 18 years	4	4
Number of own children under 18 years	10	10
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	139	139
Never married	59	59
Now married, except separated	69	69
Separated	4	4
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	4	4
Females 15 years and over	183	183
Never married	42	42
Now married, except separated	114	114
Separated	2	2
Widowed	12	12
Divorced	13	13

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
AGE		
All persons	885	885
Under 5 years	99	99
5 to 9 years	90	90
10 to 14 years	72	72
15 to 19 years	85	85
20 to 24 years	72	72
25 to 34 years	147	147
35 to 44 years	127	127
45 to 54 years	87	87
55 to 64 years	39	39
65 to 74 years	43	43
75 to 84 years	21	21
85 years and over	3	3
3 and 4 years	45	45
16 years and over	610	610
18 years and over	582	582
21 years and over	526	526
60 years and over	85	85
62 years and over	80	80
Median	26.4	26.4
Female	430	430
Under 5 years	45	45
5 to 9 years	47	47
10 to 14 years	36	36
15 to 19 years	41	41
20 to 24 years	31	31
25 to 34 years	69	69
35 to 44 years	56	56
45 to 54 years	50	50
55 to 64 years	14	14
65 to 74 years	24	24
75 to 84 years	14	14
85 years and over	3	3
3 and 4 years	20	20
16 years and over	293	293
18 years and over	284	284
21 years and over	254	254
60 years and over	45	45
62 years and over	44	44
Median	26.8	26.8
Male	455	455
Median age	25.9	25.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	885	885
In households	801	801
Householder	247	247
Family householder	179	179
Nonfamily householder	68	68
Living alone	56	56
Spouse	141	141
Child	341	341
Other relatives	34	34
Nonrelatives	38	38
Institutionalized persons	74	74
Other persons in group quarters	10	10
Persons per household	2.87	2.87
Persons per family	3.43	3.43
Persons 65 years and over	67	67
In households	67	67
Householder	50	50
Nonfamily householder	26	26
Living alone	25	25
Spouse	12	12
Other relatives	4	4
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	179	179
With own children under 18 years	105	105
Number of own children under 18 years	274	274
Married-couple families	142	142
With own children under 18 years	80	80
Number of own children under 18 years	188	188
Female householder, no husband present	28	28
With own children under 18 years	19	19
Number of own children under 18 years	77	77
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	322	322
Never married	106	106
Now married, except separated	170	170
Separated	8	8
Widowed	5	5
Divorced	33	33
Females 15 years and over	302	302
Never married	85	85
Now married, except separated	147	147
Separated	4	4
Widowed	26	26
Divorced	40	40

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
AGE		
All persons	119 207	119 207
Under 5 years	7 426	7 426
5 to 9 years	7 803	7 803
10 to 14 years	8 307	8 307
15 to 19 years	8 966	8 966
20 to 24 years	8 213	8 213
25 to 34 years	17 727	17 727
35 to 44 years	17 630	17 630
45 to 54 years	13 710	13 710
55 to 64 years	11 813	11 813
65 to 74 years	10 261	10 261
75 to 84 years	5 724	5 724
85 years and over	1 627	1 627
3 and 4 years	3 029	3 029
16 years and over	93 940	93 940
18 years and over	90 498	90 498
21 years and over	84 913	84 913
60 years and over	23 528	23 528
62 years and over	21 153	21 153
Median	35.6	35.6
Female	61 300	61 300
Under 5 years	3 557	3 557
5 to 9 years	3 756	3 756
10 to 14 years	4 057	4 057
15 to 19 years	4 349	4 349
20 to 24 years	4 046	4 046
25 to 34 years	8 732	8 732
35 to 44 years	8 940	8 940
45 to 54 years	6 802	6 802
55 to 64 years	6 207	6 207
65 to 74 years	5 959	5 959
75 to 84 years	3 690	3 690
85 years and over	1 205	1 205
3 and 4 years	1 456	1 456
16 years and over	49 109	49 109
18 years and over	47 454	47 454
21 years and over	44 691	44 691
60 years and over	14 003	14 003
62 years and over	12 735	12 735
Median	37.4	37.4
Male	57 907	57 907
Median age	33.9	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	119 207	119 207
In households	115 468	115 468
Householder	46 334	46 334
Family householder	33 324	33 324
Nonfamily householder	13 010	13 010
Living alone	11 503	11 503
Spouse	27 390	27 390
Child	34 827	34 827
Other relatives	3 466	3 466
Nonrelatives	3 451	3 451
Institutionalized persons	2 686	2 686
Other persons in group quarters	1 053	1 053
Persons per household	2.50	2.50
Persons per family	2.98	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	17 612	17 612
In households	16 732	16 732
Householder	11 789	11 789
Nonfamily householder	5 742	5 742
Living alone	5 607	5 607
Spouse	4 172	4 172
Other relatives	616	616
Nonrelatives	155	155
Institutionalized persons	872	872
Other persons in group quarters	8	8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	33 324	33 324
With own children under 18 years	15 022	15 022
Number of own children under 18 years	26 394	26 394
Married-couple families	27 397	27 397
With own children under 18 years	11 650	11 650
Number of own children under 18 years	21 085	21 085
Female householder, no husband present	4 583	4 583
With own children under 18 years	2 698	2 698
Number of own children under 18 years	4 324	4 324
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	45 741	45 741
Never married	11 033	11 033
Now married, except separated	28 343	28 343
Separated	441	441
Widowed	1 170	1 170
Divorced	4 754	4 754
Females 15 years and over	49 930	49 930
Never married	8 633	8 633
Now married, except separated	28 106	28 106
Separated	535	535
Widowed	6 695	6 695
Divorced	5 961	5 961

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Madison County		Totals for split Tracts/BNAs in Madison County										Anderson city, Madison County	
	Anderson city		Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	
	Total	Anderson city												
RACE														
All persons	130 669	59 459	4 164	4 630	4 249	2 711	4 404	3 364	5 878	2 912	3 688	358	1 404	
White	119 734	50 460	3 940	4 531	3 992	2 653	2 628	3 306	5 720	2 890	3 666	334	1 100	
Black	9 870	8 442	189	60	194	21	1 752	31	115	3	6	24	302	
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	299	161	4	20	5	5	5	11	14	1	6	-	-	
American Indian	284	149	3	16	3	5	5	11	11	1	6	-	-	
Eskimo	11	11	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aleut	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	415	239	27	12	42	29	10	8	20	9	7	1	1	
Asian	399	231	27	11	39	29	7	7	20	8	3	-	-	
Chinese	78	58	3	3	13	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	
Filipino	61	32	6	3	5	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	
Japanese	52	26	4	2	1	2	1	2	7	1	1	-	1	
Asian Indian	74	48	8	2	7	23	-	1	5	3	1	-	1	
Korean	91	45	2	2	11	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
Vietnamese	17	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Combodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Asian	19	10	4	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	
Pacific Islander	16	8	-	1	3	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Hawaiian	8	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guamanian	1	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Islander	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other race	351	157	4	7	16	3	9	8	9	9	3	-	-	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	130 669	59 459	4 164	4 630	4 249	2 711	4 404	3 364	5 878	2 912	3 688	358	1 404	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	885	374	19	22	19	10	22	28	31	26	20	-	2	
Mexican	523	192	11	14	5	-	14	14	19	14	6	-	-	
Puerto Rican	101	51	-	-	8	6	-	5	2	3	7	-	-	
Cuban	43	19	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Hispanic	218	112	7	8	6	4	4	9	10	7	3	-	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	129 784	59 085	4 145	4 608	4 230	2 701	4 382	3 336	5 847	2 886	3 668	358	1 402	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	130 669	59 459	4 164	4 630	4 249	2 711	4 404	3 364	5 878	2 912	3 688	358	1 404	
White	119 734	50 460	3 940	4 531	3 992	2 653	2 628	3 306	5 720	2 890	3 666	334	1 100	
Hispanic origin	527	227	16	16	9	8	11	19	24	17	17	-	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	119 207	50 233	3 924	4 515	3 983	2 645	2 617	3 287	5 696	2 873	3 649	334	1 098	
Black	9 870	8 442	189	60	194	21	1 752	31	115	3	6	24	302	
Hispanic origin	47	33	1	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	9 823	8 409	188	58	193	21	1 746	31	115	3	6	24	302	
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	299	161	4	20	5	5	5	11	14	1	6	-	1	
Hispanic origin	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	286	155	4	20	5	5	5	11	14	1	6	-	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	415	239	27	12	42	29	10	8	20	9	7	-	1	
Hispanic origin	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	407	237	27	12	42	29	10	7	20	9	7	-	1	
Other race	351	157	4	7	16	3	9	8	9	9	3	-	-	
Hispanic origin	290	106	2	3	7	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	61	51	2	4	9	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Anderson city, Madison County—Con.											
RACE		Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
All persons		3 603	2 988	4 047	1 923	1 261	2 506	2 267	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 019
White		3 314	1 301	1 651	1 019	1 152	2 387	2 210	3 169	3 344	2 796	3 250	3 943
Black		251	1 659	2 363	891	103	2 885	30	59	157	39	134	40
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		27	5	18	10	—	14	11	8	9	10	4	19
American Indian		26	5	18	10	—	14	8	8	8	10	3	15
Eskimo		1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	4	1	2	2	10	10	9	26	15	21	10
Asian		2	4	1	2	2	10	10	8	26	15	21	9
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	7	8	2	14	3	3	3
Filipino		2	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	—	2
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		9	19	14	1	4	10	6	15	26	—	4	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 603	2 988	4 047	1 923	1 261	2 506	2 267	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 019
Hispanic origin (of any race)		28	19	35	6	3	29	10	28	46	26	16	18
Mexican		7	10	14	6	3	17	7	18	28	9	10	10
Puerto Rican		10	3	5	—	—	4	1	4	2	5	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	13	12	—	8
Not of Hispanic origin		3 575	2 969	4 012	1 917	1 258	2 477	2 257	3 232	3 516	2 834	3 397	4 001
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 603	2 988	4 047	1 923	1 261	2 506	2 267	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 019
White		3 314	1 301	1 651	1 019	1 152	2 387	2 210	3 169	3 344	2 796	3 250	3 943
Hispanic origin		22	6	16	1	3	20	5	16	17	25	14	12
Not of Hispanic origin		3 292	1 295	1 635	1 018	1 149	2 367	2 205	3 153	3 327	2 771	3 236	3 931
Black		251	1 659	2 363	891	103	85	30	59	157	39	134	40
Hispanic origin		—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin		251	1 651	2 355	891	103	85	30	59	154	39	134	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		27	5	18	10	—	14	11	8	9	10	4	19
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	5	—	14	11	—	9	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		27	5	18	5	—	14	11	8	9	10	4	19
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	2	2	10	10	9	26	15	21	10
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	—	—	2	2	10	10	9	26	15	21	10
Other race		9	19	14	1	4	10	6	15	26	—	4	7
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	9	5	12	26	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	14	3	1	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Anderson city, Madison County—Con									
RACE		Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
White		4 140	704	4 338	3 326	5 857	3 561	1	59	—	2
Black		3 886	692	2 570	3 186	5 626	3 469	1	58	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		192	1	1 744	113	197	57	—	1	—	—
American Indian		5	2	5	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		3	2	5	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
Aleut		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		41	9	10	24	16	26	—	—	—	—
Chinese		38	9	7	24	16	26	—	—	—	—
Filipino		3	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	—	—
Japanese		13	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		5	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Korean		6	9	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		11	—	—	9	4	2	—	—	—	—
Camboian		—	—	2	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		16	—	9	3	10	4	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		4 140	704	4 338	3 326	5 857	3 561	1	59	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)		19	—	22	27	24	16	—	—	—	—
Mexican		5	—	14	11	17	6	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican		8	—	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	4	2	3	4	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		6	—	4	9	3	3	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4 121	704	4 316	3 299	5 833	3 545	1	59	—	2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		4 140	704	4 338	3 326	5 857	3 561	1	59	—	2
White		3 886	692	2 570	3 186	5 626	3 469	1	58	—	2
Hispanic origin		9	—	11	19	15	14	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3 877	692	2 559	3 167	5 611	3 455	1	58	—	2
Black		192	1	1 744	113	197	57	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin		1	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		191	1	1 738	108	197	57	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	2	5	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	2	5	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		41	9	10	24	16	26	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		41	9	10	24	16	26	—	—	—	—
Other race		16	—	9	3	10	4	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		9	—	5	3	8	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		7	—	4	—	2	3	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Madison County											
RACE		Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
All persons		751	611	109	2 007	66	3 130	5 796	3 489	3 034	3 747	6 310	3 783
White		690	588	106	1 961	58	3 125	5 751	3 474	2 996	3 711	6 284	3 733
Black		55	20	2	20	8	4	6	2	2	4	4	44
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	1	—	3	—	4	6	2	—	6	5	2
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		6	2	1	20	—	—	12	4	14	2	4	3
Asian		6	2	1	20	—	—	11	4	14	2	4	3
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	1
Japanese		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	3	—	1	27	9	22	24	13	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		751	611	109	2 007	66	3 130	5 796	3 489	3 034	3 747	6 310	3 783
Hispanic origin (of any race)		3	4	—	10	—	15	76	46	30	38	28	9
Mexican		1	4	—	6	—	8	63	42	22	26	21	5
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Cuban		1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		1	—	—	4	—	5	11	4	8	10	5	1
Not of Hispanic origin		748	607	109	1 997	66	3 115	5 720	3 443	3 004	3 709	6 282	3 774
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		751	611	109	2 007	66	3 130	5 796	3 489	3 034	3 747	6 310	3 783
White		690	588	106	1 961	58	3 125	5 751	3 474	2 996	3 711	6 284	3 733
Hispanic origin		2	4	—	8	—	14	49	37	5	14	17	7
Not of Hispanic origin		688	584	106	1 953	58	3 111	5 702	3 437	2 991	3 697	6 267	3 726
Black		55	20	2	20	8	—	—	—	—	4	4	44
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		54	20	2	20	8	—	—	—	—	4	4	44
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	1	—	3	—	4	6	2	2	4	5	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		6	2	1	20	—	—	12	4	14	2	4	3
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		6	2	1	20	—	—	12	4	11	2	4	3
Other race		—	—	—	3	—	1	27	9	22	24	13	1
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Madison County—Con

RACE	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
RACE											
All persons	3 343	2 182	1 910	3 588	5 819	2 912	3 686	7 139	2 722	2 193	2 843
White	3 305	2 164	1 885	3 558	5 662	2 890	3 664	7 099	1 526	2 189	2 855
Black	31	1	14	8	114	3	6	3	1 091	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian	11	—	7	1	14	1	6	6	58	—	3
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	3
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	8	3	7	20	9	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	7	6	3	7	20	8	7	27	13	2	4
Chinese	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	27	10	2	4
Filipino	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	7	2	—	—
Japanese	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	1	3
Korean	1	—	—	2	7	3	—	10	2	1	1
Vietnamese	—	2	—	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	2	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Native Hawaiian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	8	9	1	14	9	9	3	4	34	2	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 343	2 182	1 910	3 588	5 819	2 912	3 686	7 139	2 722	2 193	2 843
Hispanic origin (all any race)	28	19	—	19	31	26	20	16	71	10	12
Mexican	14	13	—	11	19	14	6	7	38	7	10
Puerto Rican	5	—	—	—	2	3	7	7	13	1	2
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	9	2	—
Other Hispanic	9	6	—	8	10	7	3	1	11	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 335	2 163	1 910	3 569	5 788	2 886	3 666	7 123	2 651	2 183	2 851
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 343	2 182	1 910	3 588	5 819	2 912	3 686	7 139	2 722	2 193	2 843
White	3 305	2 164	1 885	3 558	5 662	2 890	3 664	7 099	1 526	2 189	2 855
Hispanic origin	19	11	—	5	24	17	17	12	19	8	11
Not of Hispanic origin	3 286	2 153	1 885	3 553	5 638	2 873	3 647	7 087	1 507	2 181	2 844
Black	31	1	14	8	114	3	6	3	1 091	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	31	1	14	8	114	3	6	3	13	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	—	7	1	14	1	6	6	1 078	—	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	—	7	1	14	1	6	6	6	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	8	3	7	20	9	7	27	52	2	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	8	3	7	20	9	7	27	2	2	4
Other race	7	9	1	14	9	9	3	4	34	2	1
Hispanic origin	8	8	1	14	7	9	3	4	31	2	1
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—

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Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Madison County						
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108	Tract 112
All housing units.....	53 353	53 353	26 362	1 740	2 030	1 422	1 175	1 765	1 281	2 163
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	49 804	49 804	24 311	1 646	1 916	1 389	1 138	1 672	1 226	2 104
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 395	36 395	15 515	1 289	1 395	1 128	1 059	1 211	1 053	1 952
Percent of occupied housing units.....	73.1	73.1	63.8	78.3	72.8	81.2	93.1	72.4	85.9	92.8
White.....	34 799	34 799	14 070	1 241	1 375	1 093	1 041	932	1 036	1 913
Black.....	1 446	1 446	1 359	40	11	24	10	274	11	30
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	48	48	32	2	5	—	1	1	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	66	66	41	5	4	8	7	3	1	4
Other race.....	36	36	13	1	—	3	—	1	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	161	161	71	6	3	5	1	6	7	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	34 682	34 682	14 018	1 236	1 374	1 091	1 040	928	1 032	1 908
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13 409	13 409	8 796	357	521	261	79	461	173	152
White.....	11 698	11 698	7 135	333	502	232	78	145	169	151
Black.....	1 591	1 591	1 580	18	13	27	—	313	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	43	43	31	1	5	1	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	39	39	29	5	1	1	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	38	38	21	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	86	86	50	2	2	—	1	2	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	11 652	11 652	7 108	331	500	232	78	145	168	151
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 549	3 549	2 051	94	114	33	37	93	55	59
For sale only.....	489	489	249	11	10	7	10	7	8	11
For rent.....	998	998	719	63	33	8	2	42	9	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	510	510	207	6	20	2	9	8	10	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	197	197	90	6	4	4	5	4	4	5
For migrant workers.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 353	1 353	786	8	47	12	11	32	24	25
Boarded up.....	131	131	90	1	4	1	1	1	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	228	228	184	6	34	1	—	2	2	3
2 rooms.....	848	848	629	21	23	3	2	13	1	5
3 rooms.....	3 923	3 923	2 712	98	142	18	10	63	35	27
4 rooms.....	10 051	10 051	6 008	272	472	169	73	222	174	175
5 rooms.....	14 290	14 290	7 455	390	694	369	251	529	352	452
6 rooms.....	11 865	11 865	5 065	451	379	356	322	466	358	706
7 rooms.....	6 422	6 422	2 339	271	160	236	255	232	201	409
8 or more rooms.....	5 726	5 726	1 970	231	126	270	262	238	158	386
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.7	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.1	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.3	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	40 614	40 614	18 352	1 327	1 606	1 291	1 031	1 399	1 075	2 005
1, attached.....	811	811	595	44	33	6	76	13	15	12
2.....	2 682	2 682	1 860	56	89	16	41	13	26	29
3 or 4.....	2 114	2 114	1 489	46	47	5	18	42	16	1
5 to 9.....	1 219	1 219	906	76	62	3	—	44	—	—
10 to 19.....	1 054	1 054	921	169	26	81	1	92	—	—
20 to 49.....	539	539	469	—	—	—	—	146	—	—
50 or more.....	368	368	368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 500	3 500	1 118	4	135	12	1	5	141	105
Other.....	452	452	284	18	32	8	7	11	8	11
Occupied housing units.....	49 804	49 804	24 311	1 646	1 916	1 389	1 138	1 672	1 226	2 104
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	12 385	12 385	7 490	367	503	221	244	341	184	279
2 persons.....	16 868	16 868	8 036	659	707	455	518	588	444	787
3 persons.....	8 885	8 885	4 008	275	321	304	157	308	245	417
4 persons.....	7 488	7 488	2 920	227	237	264	157	273	247	450
5 persons.....	2 922	2 922	1 236	87	106	108	47	114	78	136
6 or more persons.....	1 256	1 256	621	31	42	37	15	48	28	35
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.24	2.08	2.19	2.14	2.56	2.13	2.34	2.47	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.30	2.14	2.29	2.18	2.52	2.13	2.30	2.46	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.03	2.03	1.92	1.75	2.01	2.69	2.02	2.54	2.57	2.24
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	48 997	48 997	23 848	1 633	1 883	1 369	1 135	1 644	1 211	2 091
1.01 to 1.50.....	698	698	397	12	23	19	3	26	14	13
1.51 or more.....	109	109	66	1	10	1	—	2	1	—
Mean.....	.46	.46	.46	.42	.47	.45	.37	.45	.47	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	29 882	29 882	13 373	1 187	1 236	1 047	988	1 143	778	1 682
Less than \$20,000.....	2 857	2 857	1 718	15	112	25	4	51	19	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	10 204	10 204	5 813	152	679	387	53	384	185	135
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8 683	8 683	3 544	437	319	221	300	333	323	527
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 919	4 919	1 426	387	61	128	326	217	175	606
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 782	1 782	468	138	15	112	142	71	44	244
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 066	1 066	279	48	21	110	111	59	27	137
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	268	268	90	5	14	44	44	22	1	22
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	58	58	20	2	6	14	7	2	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	26	26	8	2	5	4	—	4	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	19	19	7	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	43 700	43 700	37 000	59 600	34 900	48 000	67 200	47 500	50 600	64 500
Mean (dollars).....	49 500	49 500	42 700	62 500	42 700	65 500	75 900	54 800	54 700	68 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 871	12 871	8 667	354	516	257	77	456	149	138
Median contract rent (dollars).....	249	249	252	369	274	329	317	252	261	264
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	252	252	254	355	274	308	337	210	262	287
With meals included in rent.....	128	128	112	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	414	414	411	—	—	—	—	213	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	11 846	11 846	8 104	341	485	239	70	429	126	115
No cash rent.....	897	897	451	13	31	18	7	25	23	23

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County—Con		Anderson city, Madison County							
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	1 256	1 405	290	772	1 505	1 267	1 857	833	556	1 219
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 191	1 347	237	598	1 336	1 150	1 650	733	479	1 071
Percent of occupied housing units	89.9	1 169	33	233	650	651	1 027	466	259	478
White	75.5	86.8	13.9	39.0	48.7	56.6	62.2	63.6	54.1	44.6
Black	89.4	1 168	33	197	632	362	584	298	254	474
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	35	12	288	437	167	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	1	—	—
Other race	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	8	5	—	2	5	2	7	2	1	3
Renter-occupied housing units	889	1 163	33	195	627	360	579	297	253	471
White	292	178	204	365	686	499	623	267	220	593
Black	292	175	192	289	635	222	173	120	192	553
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	12	75	47	273	450	145	27	32
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	6
Other race	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	2	—	—	5	2	4	1	1	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	290	174	192	289	631	221	172	120	191	549
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	65	58	53	174	169	117	207	100	77	148
For sale only	12	7	—	16	8	26	26	11	5	18
Rented or sold, not occupied	13	9	12	58	52	35	67	11	27	69
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	16	—	3	8	6	30	33	17	15
For migrant workers	15	6	—	—	4	3	12	1	—	3
Other vacant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up	18	20	41	97	97	47	72	44	28	43
Rooms	—	2	—	7	21	9	10	9	3	7
ROOMS										
1 room	6	2	19	9	42	2	1	1	4	6
2 rooms	27	5	59	40	80	21	24	10	21	91
3 rooms	105	47	94	209	177	115	143	75	95	239
4 rooms	247	213	44	111	263	244	676	188	123	234
5 rooms	454	361	34	91	406	341	552	297	176	306
6 rooms	241	374	19	106	246	234	268	157	72	180
7 rooms	110	212	9	65	144	159	139	65	37	90
8 or more rooms	66	191	12	141	147	151	54	40	28	73
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.7	3.2	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.9	3.6	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.1	5.7	3.1	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.8	6.3	7.2	5.8	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 detached	912	1 186	38	318	963	974	1 309	711	392	714
1 attached	9	5	5	7	24	35	39	14	19	29
2	24	16	32	112	211	109	84	67	69	198
3 or 4	48	8	22	147	193	34	44	28	51	175
5 to 9	77	—	31	35	4	52	46	6	16	57
10 to 19	21	—	—	—	12	44	14	—	—	2
20 to 49	—	—	65	75	2	—	—	—	—	30
50 or more	—	—	91	70	77	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	157	182	—	1	4	1	307	1	1	—
Other	8	8	5	7	15	18	14	6	7	14
Occupied housing units	1 191	1 347	237	598	1 336	1 150	1 650	733	479	1 071
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	306	224	165	241	424	353	535	182	159	380
2 persons	428	474	49	168	366	301	459	233	144	306
3 persons	229	275	9	74	224	201	307	137	84	171
4 persons	158	240	7	54	170	152	180	102	49	128
5 persons	52	95	4	38	94	79	99	48	25	54
6 or more persons	18	39	3	23	58	64	70	31	18	32
Median, occupied housing units	2.18	2.45	1.50	1.85	2.17	2.24	2.13	2.29	2.06	2.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.44	1.82	2.22	2.20	2.27	1.94	2.18	2.02	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.81	2.54	1.50	1.50	2.12	2.19	2.54	2.57	2.13	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 177	1 326	234	587	1 296	1 116	1 589	710	454	1 040
1.01 to 1.50	12	20	1	8	35	29	54	18	24	24
1.51 or more	2	1	2	3	5	5	7	5	1	7
Mean	47	47	43	41	49	47	50	51	49	49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	707	772	24	192	576	596	687	429	234	421
Less than \$20,000	28	31	6	32	210	106	312	111	56	138
\$20,000 to \$39,999	400	203	10	71	322	296	281	257	151	245
\$40,000 to \$59,999	225	263	5	47	38	120	71	57	25	35
\$60,000 to \$79,999	43	156	2	16	6	47	18	2	1	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	8	81	—	15	—	24	2	—	—	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	29	1	4	—	1	3	1	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	7	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars)	36 900	50 600	32 500	37 800	23 100	32 100	21 600	27 100	26 000	23 900
Mean (dollars)	39 300	55 600	36 500	47 600	24 800	36 600	25 400	28 000	29 400	25 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	288	153	204	361	682	488	604	260	218	588
Median contract rent (dollars)	293	214	165	242	241	263	200	217	235	225
Mean contract rent (dollars)	285	230	195	247	265	255	191	218	236	229
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	80	12	—	1	5	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	475	333	—	50	238	132
No meals included in rent	273	128	201	348	575	444	540	230	200	564
No cash rent	15	25	3	13	27	32	64	29	13	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
All housing units.....	1 090	1 602	1 289	1 311	1 461	1 784	1 375	301	1 737	1 554
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	998	1 443	1 196	1 262	1 378	1 681	1 345	290	1 646	1 508
Owner-occupied housing units.....	520	889	513	1 011	1 027	1 176	1 091	262	1 185	1 018
Percent of occupied housing units.....	52.1	61.6	42.9	80.1	74.5	70.0	81.1	90.3	72.0	67.5
White.....	517	879	493	995	993	1 163	1 057	259	908	1 000
Black.....	1	7	15	10	27	6	24	1	272	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	3	2	1	2	4	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	5	4	3	7	2	3	2
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	5	3	6	4	3	5	—	6	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	515	874	492	989	990	1 162	1 055	259	904	997
Renter-occupied housing units.....	478	554	683	251	351	505	254	28	461	490
White.....	460	530	636	246	328	487	226	28	145	453
Black.....	13	16	31	4	17	12	26	—	313	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	3	4	1	1	5	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	3	7	—	5	1	1	—	—	6
Other race.....	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	1	9	1	2	2	—	—	2	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	460	530	634	245	326	485	226	28	145	447
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	92	159	93	49	83	103	30	11	91	46
For sale only.....	19	25	12	10	11	9	7	—	6	9
For rent.....	31	59	35	12	60	33	6	1	42	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	5	2	7	4	18	2	3	8	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	8	7	9	2	1	4	3	3	8
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	28	62	37	11	6	42	11	4	32	9
Boarded up.....	4	4	2	—	—	4	1	—	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	7	8	34	2	5	34	1	—	2	—
2 rooms.....	51	34	44	10	21	23	3	1	13	50
3 rooms.....	195	224	210	62	96	137	17	4	63	185
4 rooms.....	181	466	377	356	262	440	163	25	221	296
5 rooms.....	320	461	261	404	358	640	361	83	524	403
6 rooms.....	180	234	180	302	370	315	349	80	459	386
7 rooms.....	84	99	81	114	205	124	228	51	224	138
8 or more rooms.....	72	76	102	61	144	71	253	57	231	96
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	724	890	662	1 156	1 056	1 368	1 250	193	1 371	926
1, attached.....	15	12	45	22	44	33	6	62	13	11
2.....	167	151	158	62	54	88	15	19	13	24
3 or 4.....	101	118	154	24	46	47	1	18	42	50
5 to 9.....	45	59	168	5	76	62	3	—	44	37
10 to 19.....	25	4	80	17	169	26	81	1	92	141
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	143
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	348	2	2	1	128	12	1	5	215
Other.....	13	20	20	23	15	32	7	7	11	7
Occupied housing units.....	998	1 443	1 196	1 262	1 378	1 681	1 345	290	1 646	1 508
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	378	497	478	380	341	467	212	69	337	488
2 persons.....	268	459	394	478	544	603	435	121	577	542
3 persons.....	166	226	154	192	232	285	299	40	304	244
4 persons.....	116	167	107	145	166	197	259	36	266	172
5 persons.....	42	72	42	45	71	90	103	18	114	43
6 or more persons.....	28	22	21	22	24	39	37	6	48	19
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.95	1.99	1.80	2.03	2.14	2.12	2.59	2.13	2.34	1.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.07	1.91	2.10	2.07	2.26	2.16	2.54	2.10	2.30	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.80	2.16	1.55	1.78	1.74	1.99	2.73	2.63	2.54	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	978	1 416	1 175	1 245	1 365	1 648	1 325	289	1 618	1 499
1.01 to 1.50.....	16	25	17	13	12	23	19	1	26	9
1.51 or more.....	4	2	4	4	1	10	1	—	2	—
Mean.....	.46	.47	.43	.43	.43	.48	.45	.39	.45	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	470	544	441	931	952	1 036	1 013	213	1 118	760
Less than \$20,000.....	92	170	44	51	15	109	22	2	51	20
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	325	300	184	402	145	640	384	29	384	186
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	48	56	132	305	389	251	221	54	322	370
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5	10	52	125	293	27	128	21	212	134
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	5	22	31	82	1	109	36	70	34
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	2	5	14	27	1	98	43	56	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	2	2	1	—	36	22	17	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	27 400	25 400	39 200	40 600	56 400	33 000	46 900	80 300	46 900	48 100
Mean (dollars).....	28 200	28 400	43 300	44 700	58 100	35 100	63 200	87 300	54 100	51 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	473	546	678	243	349	500	250	26	456	477
Median contract rent (dollars).....	222	238	270	274	369	274	330	273	252	305
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	229	233	277	272	354	274	311	285	210	253
With meals included in rent.....	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	246	229	163	—	—	—	—	—	213	187
No meals included in rent.....	455	510	647	231	337	472	233	25	429	462
No cash rent.....	15	33	30	12	12	28	17	1	25	14

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units	2 935	1 600	1	22	—	1	279	246	47	874
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 758	1 528	1	22	—	1	268	235	44	848
Owner-occupied housing units	1 811	1 194	1	19	—	1	262	219	37	797
Percent of occupied housing units	65.7	78.1	100.0	86.4	—	100.0	97.8	93.2	84.1	94.0
White	1 780	1 172	1	18	—	1	248	212	36	782
Black	21	13	—	1	—	—	13	5	—	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
Other race	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 778	1 168	1	18	—	1	246	212	36	781
Renter-occupied housing units	947	334	—	3	—	—	6	16	7	51
White	888	329	—	3	—	—	5	15	6	50
Black	54	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	886	328	—	3	—	—	5	15	6	50
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	177	72	—	—	—	—	11	11	3	26
For sale only	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
For rent	83	17	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1
Rented or sold, not occupied	18	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	13	5	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other vacant	40	35	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	7
Boarded up	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 rooms	22	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 rooms	285	87	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	6
4 rooms	989	345	—	4	—	—	10	32	6	48
5 rooms	891	544	—	1	—	—	32	54	8	168
6 rooms	508	407	1	12	—	1	81	64	7	242
7 rooms	160	121	—	2	—	—	66	36	8	204
8 or more rooms	74	84	—	3	—	—	87	55	17	205
Median, all housing units	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.0	—	5.0	6.7	6.0	6.7	6.4
Median, all housing units	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.2	—	5.0	7.0	6.3	6.9	6.6
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.0	—	5.0	6.8	6.0	6.9	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.0	—	5.0	6.8	6.1	7.3	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.2	—	4.3	—	—	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 929	1 384	1	22	—	1	271	238	41	838
1, attached	136	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
2	132	95	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	22
3 or 4	125	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
5 to 9	155	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	79	10	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—
Other	30	13	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Occupied housing units	2 758	1 528	1	22	—	1	268	235	44	848
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	994	404	1	5	—	—	26	36	9	175
2 persons	969	610	—	9	—	1	115	104	20	397
3 persons	414	244	—	1	—	—	43	36	5	117
4 persons	261	182	—	4	—	—	61	40	5	121
5 persons	92	61	—	2	—	—	16	16	5	29
6 or more persons	28	27	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	9
Median, occupied housing units	1.90	2.09	1.50	2.17	—	2.00	2.44	2.28	2.15	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.98	2.12	1.50	2.22	—	2.00	2.44	2.27	2.20	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.61	1.95	—	1.50	—	—	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.76
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 730	1 510	1	22	—	1	268	235	44	846
1.01 to 1.50	26	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1.51 or more	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean	44	44	17	43	—	40	40	41	35	36
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 590	1 127	1	17	—	1	235	200	34	775
Less than \$20,000	86	85	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	783	417	1	—	—	—	7	39	3	24
\$40,000 to \$59,999	555	433	—	10	—	—	48	68	—	246
\$60,000 to \$79,999	141	176	—	7	—	1	94	34	—	305
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	10	—	—	—	—	56	9	3	106
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	6	—	—	—	—	21	20	12	68
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	8	22
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	38 300	42 700	22 500	57 500	—	62 500	74 400	56 700	130 000	66 600
Mean (dollars)	40 800	43 600	22 500	56 600	—	62 500	80 400	82 200	133 700	72 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	934	327	—	3	—	—	5	16	7	51
Median contract rent (dollars)	302	270	—	387	—	—	387	238	200	338
Mean contract rent (dollars)	281	284	—	388	—	—	428	272	204	366
With meals included in rent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	893	306	—	2	—	—	4	13	6	45
No cash rent	39	21	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
All housing units.....	28	1 218	2 296	1 486	1 369	1 402	2 658	1 382	1 280	845
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	26	1 156	2 101	1 365	1 258	1 331	2 411	1 343	1 225	803
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26	899	1 499	1 014	990	1 036	1 721	1 200	1 052	687
Percent of occupied housing units.....	100.0	77.8	71.3	74.3	78.7	77.8	71.4	89.4	85.9	85.6
White.....	24	898	1 494	1 011	985	1 034	1 718	1 189	1 035	685
Black.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	1	2	3	2	—	3	1	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	5	11	13	4	4	6	4	7	4
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	24	894	1 485	1 001	985	1 030	1 715	1 186	1 031	683
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	257	602	351	268	295	690	143	173	116
White.....	—	255	597	349	259	289	689	138	169	116
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	5	1	2	4	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	11	3	3	4	3	—	1	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	—	253	591	347	258	289	687	138	168	116
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2	62	195	121	111	71	247	39	55	42
For sale only.....	1	7	23	20	18	11	41	5	8	9
For rent.....	—	7	48	22	15	13	39	5	9	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	4	41	17	30	29	55	19	10	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	5	3	—	4	4	10	3	4	4
For migrant workers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	37	80	62	44	14	102	7	24	17
Boarded up.....	—	4	6	5	1	—	7	—	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	2	4	2	3	5	4	1	2	—
2 rooms.....	—	10	25	17	27	13	33	2	1	4
3 rooms.....	—	38	195	89	110	57	235	13	35	25
4 rooms.....	1	150	372	250	288	223	554	145	174	149
5 rooms.....	5	309	593	453	279	332	702	327	352	263
6 rooms.....	7	305	543	300	288	339	594	435	357	201
7 rooms.....	8	208	283	222	199	233	279	254	201	107
8 or more rooms.....	7	196	281	153	175	200	257	205	158	96
Median, all housing units.....	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5.3	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	28	1 041	1 894	1 232	973	1 070	2 007	1 219	1 074	671
1, attached.....	—	4	21	20	4	9	21	18	15	4
2.....	—	22	141	75	12	31	163	36	26	21
3 or 4.....	—	5	120	84	50	30	144	—	16	15
5 to 9.....	—	12	36	8	15	68	63	1	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	14	10	—	24	33	26	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	115	42	54	237	152	215	102	141	130
Other.....	—	5	32	13	4	9	19	6	8	4
Occupied housing units.....	26	1 156	2 101	1 365	1 258	1 331	2 411	1 343	1 225	803
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	4	222	476	345	340	239	585	166	183	137
2 persons.....	11	389	650	434	449	457	753	472	444	284
3 persons.....	4	225	395	240	197	259	428	307	245	147
4 persons.....	7	199	344	225	182	242	411	280	247	152
5 persons.....	—	83	164	87	67	88	164	84	78	73
6 or more persons.....	—	38	72	34	23	46	70	34	28	10
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.42	2.38	2.28	2.14	2.43	2.32	2.61	2.47	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.42	2.39	2.27	2.25	2.57	2.35	2.62	2.46	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2.42	2.36	2.31	1.50	2.01	2.25	2.49	2.57	2.58
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	26	1 140	2 059	1 341	1 240	1 298	2 364	1 330	1 210	789
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	14	38	18	14	27	42	13	14	12
1.51 or more.....	—	2	4	6	4	6	5	—	1	2
Mean.....	.39	.45	.47	.46	.43	.46	.48	.46	.47	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	25	592	1 334	912	634	701	1 432	984	777	554
Less than \$20,000.....	—	64	314	201	31	56	211	6	19	47
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	222	679	469	159	146	718	85	184	219
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	11	180	263	191	203	214	369	373	323	211
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5	83	54	40	154	177	106	356	175	63
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	28	15	8	43	63	17	99	44	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	11	8	1	42	36	11	55	27	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5	4	1	1	1	4	—	7	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	63 800	40 800	29 800	30 900	51 800	53 500	34 200	61 100	50 600	40 800
Mean (dollars).....	86 800	44 900	32 400	32 800	55 800	57 700	36 700	64 200	54 700	43 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	180	590	344	244	260	671	116	149	113
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	179	231	223	239	330	217	295	261	217
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	172	230	222	226	319	215	288	262	223
With meals included in rent.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	71	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	213
No meals included in rent.....	—	145	532	313	227	235	598	106	126	97
No cash rent.....	—	32	58	31	17	25	72	10	23	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
All housing units.....	710	1 412	2 141	1 256	1 404	2 586	10	977	1 085
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	681	1 352	2 082	1 191	1 346	2 489	9	912	1 017
Owner-occupied housing units.....	589	1 079	1 933	899	1 168	2 239	—	666	868
Percent of occupied housing units.....	86.5	79.8	92.8	75.5	86.8	90.0	—	73.0	85.3
White.....	583	1 077	1 895	894	1 167	2 232	—	666	864
Black.....	5	2	29	—	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	4	2	1	4	—	—	1
Other race.....	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	7	8	5	2	—	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	583	1 077	1 890	889	1 162	2 230	—	665	859
Renter-occupied housing units.....	92	273	149	292	178	250	9	246	149
White.....	90	269	148	292	175	250	8	245	149
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	90	269	148	290	174	249	8	244	149
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	29	60	59	65	58	97	1	65	68
For sale only.....	4	11	11	12	7	29	—	6	6
For rent.....	2	14	9	13	9	23	1	28	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	13	9	7	16	14	—	10	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	9	5	15	6	11	—	5	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	14	13	25	18	20	20	—	16	39
Boarded up.....	2	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	2	3	6	2	2	—	4	1
2 rooms.....	1	6	5	27	11	11	—	15	16
3 rooms.....	12	35	27	105	47	63	—	67	44
4 rooms.....	70	236	171	247	213	287	4	192	221
5 rooms.....	165	386	451	454	360	611	1	223	307
6 rooms.....	160	389	694	241	374	754	1	200	224
7 rooms.....	143	184	407	110	212	456	1	130	132
8 or more rooms.....	159	174	383	66	191	402	3	146	140
Median, all housing units.....	6.2	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.2	5.6	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.3	5.8	6.0	—	5.9	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.7	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.8	4.7	6.0	4.2	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	636	1 209	1 983	912	1 185	2 223	10	783	724
1, attached.....	4	17	12	9	5	19	—	13	7
2.....	3	68	29	24	16	52	—	71	6
3 or 4.....	—	32	1	48	8	12	—	55	1
5 to 9.....	—	1	—	77	—	—	—	26	6
10 to 19.....	—	4	—	21	—	1	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	64	73	105	157	182	252	—	18	333
Other.....	3	8	11	8	8	7	—	11	8
Occupied housing units.....	681	1 352	2 082	1 191	1 346	2 489	9	912	1 017
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	104	275	274	306	224	335	1	280	153
2 persons.....	232	465	778	428	473	851	4	276	346
3 persons.....	141	250	416	229	275	542	2	155	219
4 persons.....	130	234	446	158	240	523	1	131	189
5 persons.....	52	91	134	52	95	186	—	51	71
6 or more persons.....	22	37	34	18	39	52	1	19	39
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.53	2.36	2.49	2.18	2.45	2.61	2.38	2.14	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.49	2.37	2.50	2.27	2.44	2.61	—	2.26	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.79	2.32	2.26	1.81	2.54	2.60	2.38	1.72	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	675	1 337	2 069	1 177	1 325	2 467	9	904	996
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	14	13	12	20	20	—	6	16
1.51 or more.....	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	5
Mean.....	43	46	44	47	47	46	45	42	50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	431	882	1 665	707	771	1 767	—	604	493
Less than \$20,000.....	7	44	7	28	31	15	—	16	34
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	54	227	135	400	203	161	—	123	134
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	125	370	517	225	263	591	—	208	140
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	120	167	599	43	155	528	—	140	95
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	60	48	244	8	81	258	—	72	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	18	137	3	29	164	—	40	35
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	15	6	22	—	7	41	—	4	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	1	3	—	2	7	—	1	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	65 500	47 900	64 600	36 900	50 500	63 700	—	54 600	50 300
Mean (dollars).....	75 200	51 400	68 800	39 300	55 600	70 000	—	59 900	57 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	62	241	135	288	153	206	4	245	124
Median contract rent (dollars).....	209	244	263	293	214	278	80—	248	228
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	221	244	285	285	230	296	66	264	249
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	213	—	—	—	725	—	337	187
No meals included in rent.....	45	219	113	273	128	179	4	231	103
No cash rent.....	17	21	22	15	25	19	—	13	20

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA		Madison County		Totals for split tracts/8VA's in Madison County		Anderson city, Madison County			Remainder of Madison County	
	Anderson, IN MSA	Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116		
Occupied housing units -----	46 497	46 497	21 205	1 077	584	757	418	1 053	8		
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 799	34 799	14 070	932	362	584	298	908	—		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.8	74.8	66.4	86.5	62.0	77.1	71.3	86.2	—		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 698	11 698	7 135	145	222	173	120	145	8		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.2	25.2	33.6	13.5	38.0	22.9	28.7	13.8	100.0		
ROOMS											
1 room -----	158	158	131	1	1	—	—	1	—		
2 rooms -----	426	426	452	—	5	5	3	—	—		
3 rooms -----	2 998	2 998	1 982	28	153	53	33	28	—		
4 rooms -----	8 408	8 408	4 791	131	134	247	103	120	—		
5 rooms -----	12 520	12 520	6 078	293	169	206	197	288	2		
6 rooms -----	10 747	10 747	4 248	279	166	193	174	264	1		
7 rooms -----	5 831	5 831	1 892	157	157	157	122	150	—		
8 or more rooms -----	5 209	5 209	1 620	197	42	12	14	191	3		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.8	6.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.0	—		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	6.5		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	36 326	36 326	15 210	1 000	451	428	375	976	8		
1, attached -----	631	631	442	8	5	5	4	8	—		
2 -----	2 138	2 138	1 418	10	40	16	30	10	—		
3 or 4 -----	1 616	1 616	1 074	17	15	5	7	17	—		
5 to 9 -----	924	924	656	10	45	4	—	10	—		
10 to 19 -----	727	727	603	14	20	—	—	14	—		
20 to 49 -----	323	323	265	10	—	—	—	10	—		
50 or more -----	281	281	281	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 183	3 183	1 046	3	—	292	—	3	—		
Other -----	348	348	210	5	7	7	2	5	—		
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	11 547	11 547	6 675	226	218	277	118	222	—		
2 persons -----	16 101	16 101	7 314	455	178	243	139	444	4		
3 persons -----	8 210	8 210	3 377	174	92	116	74	170	2		
4 persons -----	6 948	6 948	2 432	149	52	72	55	144	1		
5 persons -----	2 644	2 644	978	56	25	38	21	56	—		
6 or more persons -----	1 047	1 047	429	17	19	11	11	17	1		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.23	2.04	2.19	1.92	1.92	2.15	2.19	2.50		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.29	2.11	2.19	2.01	2.10	2.10	2.18	2.50		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.98	1.98	1.82	2.20	1.71	2.51	2.32	2.20	—		
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	45 822	45 822	20 865	1 065	573	738	409	1 041	8		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	591	591	292	11	9	17	7	11	—		
1.51 or more -----	84	84	48	1	2	2	2	1	—		
Mean -----	.45	.45	.44	.40	.42	.47	.49	.40	.44		
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----											
Less than \$20,000 -----	28 427	28 427	12 049	878	333	286	277	855	—		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 584	2 584	1 449	39	69	159	68	39	—		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	9 629	9 629	5 250	273	173	100	173	273	—		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	8 358	8 358	3 250	245	61	18	36	234	—		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 743	4 743	1 290	175	21	5	—	172	—		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 716	1 716	426	63	8	2	—	62	—		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 042	1 042	265	58	—	2	—	55	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	256	256	85	20	1	—	—	15	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	58	58	20	2	—	—	—	2	—		
\$300,000 or more -----	24	24	7	3	—	—	—	3	—		
Median (dollars) -----	17	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mean (dollars) -----	44 100	44 100	37 400	49 400	30 100	18 700	27 500	48 900	—		
Mean (dollars) -----	49 900	49 900	43 200	57 400	33 900	22 800	27 700	56 500	—		
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----											
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	11 196	11 196	7 039	144	219	168	117	144	3		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	251	251	255	272	285	186	218	272	80		
With meals included in rent -----	113	113	97	—	7	—	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	436	436	436	—	434	—	—	—	—		
No meals included in rent -----	10 307	10 307	6 609	132	203	149	104	132	—		
No cash rent -----	776	776	333	12	9	19	13	12	—		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County		Anderson city, Madison County			Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt 1)	Tract 116
Occupied housing units	3 037	3 037	2 939	587	561	887	312	585	1
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 446	1 446	1 359	274	288	437	167	272	—
Percent of occupied housing units	47.6	47.6	46.2	46.7	51.3	49.3	53.5	46.5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 591	1 591	1 580	313	273	450	145	313	1
Percent of occupied housing units	52.4	52.4	53.8	53.3	48.7	50.7	46.5	53.5	100.0
ROOMS									
1 room	18	18	18	1	—	1	—	1	—
2 rooms	78	78	78	12	14	16	4	12	—
3 rooms	259	259	258	28	47	55	29	28	—
4 rooms	596	596	587	88	86	121	42	88	—
5 rooms	836	836	829	188	140	281	101	188	1
6 rooms	602	602	584	164	110	130	77	162	—
7 rooms	374	374	348	35	88	95	36	71	—
8 or more rooms	274	274	237	35	34	40	23	33	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.9	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 detached	2 154	2 154	2 063	354	439	730	268	352	1
1 attached	72	72	70	3	20	24	8	3	—
2	179	179	177	3	52	48	20	3	—
3 or 4	154	154	152	24	17	21	12	24	—
5 to 9	136	136	136	31	6	41	—	31	—
10 to 19	164	164	164	71	18	14	—	71	—
20 to 49	123	123	123	95	—	—	—	95	—
50 or more	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	5	5	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other	34	34	34	6	9	7	4	6	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	782	782	771	113	134	257	64	113	1
2 persons	707	707	682	133	120	216	92	133	—
3 persons	620	620	599	129	109	189	62	121	—
4 persons	285	285	277	457	99	106	47	457	—
5 persons	189	189	183	31	54	61	27	31	—
6 or more persons	189	189	183	58	45	58	20	58	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.55	2.55	2.53	2.87	2.74	2.50	2.36	2.86	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.65	2.65	2.60	3.04	2.80	2.20	2.32	3.03	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.73	2.68	2.55	2.78	2.73	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 922	2 922	2 824	571	538	845	298	569	1
1.01 to 1.50	99	99	99	15	20	37	11	15	—
1.51 or more	16	16	16	1	3	5	3	1	—
Mean	.53	.53	.53	.55	.53	.52	.53	.55	.25
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 331	1 331	1 252	260	263	396	151	258	—
Less than \$20,000	258	258	258	11	37	150	43	11	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	539	539	537	108	123	179	83	108	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	284	284	277	88	59	53	21	88	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	153	153	124	42	26	13	2	40	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	58	58	41	8	16	—	—	8	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18	18	10	1	1	1	1	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	34	34	32	42	34	24	26	41	—
Median (dollars)	200	200	800	400	300	800	100	400	—
Mean (dollars)	40 800	40 800	37 800	46 100	40 100	27 300	28 400	46 000	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 559	1 559	1 549	310	266	436	141	310	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	225	225	225	207	204	207	216	207	113
Mean contract rent (dollars)	220	220	219	182	234	192	211	182	113
With meals included in rent	14	14	14	2	5	—	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	255	255	255	213	193	—	50	213	—
No meals included in rent	1 429	1 429	1 419	295	238	391	124	295	1
No cash rent	116	116	116	13	23	45	16	13	—

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Occupied housing units		105	105
TENURE			
Owner occupied housing units		66	66
Percent of occupied housing units		62.9	62.9
Renter occupied housing units		39	39
Percent of occupied housing units		37.1	37.1
ROOMS			
1 room		2	2
2 rooms		4	4
3 rooms		19	19
4 rooms		20	20
5 rooms		19	19
6 rooms		12	12
7 rooms		8	8
8 or more rooms		21	21
Median, owner occupied housing units		4.9	4.9
Median, renter occupied housing units		6.1	6.1
Median, renter occupied housing units		3.3	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 detached		69	69
1 attached		3	3
2		1	1
3 or 4		10	10
5 to 9		6	6
10 to 19		9	9
20 to 49		1	1
50 or more		1	1
Mobile home or trailer		4	4
Other		2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person		27	27
2 persons		17	17
3 persons		20	20
4 persons		25	25
5 persons		10	10
6 or more persons		6	6
Median, owner occupied housing units		2.92	2.92
Median, renter occupied housing units		3.60	3.60
Median, renter occupied housing units		1.89	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less		100	100
1.01 to 1.50		4	4
1.51 or more		1	1
Mean		70	70
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units		54	54
Less than \$70,000		2	2
\$70,000 to \$39,999		11	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999		12	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999		13	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999		6	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999		5	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999		4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999		1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999		1	1
\$300,000 or more		1	1
Median (dollars)		62,500	62,500
Mean (dollars)		74,000	74,000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units		38	38
Median contract rent (dollars)		311	311
Mean contract rent (dollars)		310	310
With meals included in rent		1	1
Median contract rent (dollars)		37	37
No meals included in rent		1	1
No cash rent		1	1

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Occupied housing units	247	247
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	161	161
Percent of occupied housing units	65.2	65.2
Renter-occupied housing units	86	86
Percent of occupied housing units	34.8	34.8
ROOMS		
1 room	2	2
2 rooms	11	11
3 rooms	20	20
4 rooms	49	49
5 rooms	57	57
6 rooms	59	59
7 rooms	25	25
8 or more rooms	24	24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	186	186
1, attached	7	7
2	18	18
3 or 4	12	12
5 to 9	3	3
10 to 19	7	7
20 to 49	4	4
50 or more	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	8	8
Other	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	56	56
2 persons	67	67
3 persons	42	42
4 persons	45	45
5 persons	19	19
6 or more persons	18	18
Median, occupied housing units	2.51	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.56	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.44	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	234	234
1.01 to 1.50	4	4
1.51 or more	9	9
Mean .....	.61	.61
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	137	137
Less than \$20,000	16	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999	58	58
\$40,000 to \$59,999	37	37
\$60,000 to \$79,999	19	19
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	38 300	38 300
Mean (dollars)	43 700	43 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	82	82
Median contract rent (dollars)	261	261
With meals included in rent	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	75	75
No meals included in rent	-	-
No cash rent	7	7

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Occupied housing units -----	46 334	46 334
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 682	34 682
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.9	74.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 652	11 652
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.1	25.1
ROOMS		
1 room -----	157	157
2 rooms -----	619	619
3 rooms -----	2 983	2 983
4 rooms -----	8 379	8 379
5 rooms -----	12 483	12 483
6 rooms -----	10 711	10 711
7 rooms -----	5 813	5 813
8 or more rooms -----	5 189	5 189
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	36 201	36 201
1, attached -----	624	624
2 -----	2 178	2 178
3 -----	1 610	1 610
4 -----	923	923
5 to 9 -----	722	722
10 to 19 -----	320	320
20 to 49 -----	281	281
50 or more -----	3 179	3 179
Mobile home or trailer -----	346	346
Other -----		
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	11 503	11 503
2 persons -----	16 054	16 054
3 persons -----	8 184	8 184
4 persons -----	6 921	6 921
5 persons -----	2 633	2 633
6 or more persons -----	1 039	1 039
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.98	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	45 664	45 664
1.01 to 1.50 -----	589	589
1.51 or more -----	81	81
Mean -----	45	45
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	28 331	28 331
Less than \$20 000 -----	2 573	2 573
\$20 000 to \$39 999 -----	9 589	9 589
\$40 000 to \$59 999 -----	8 332	8 332
\$60 000 to \$79 999 -----	4 730	4 730
\$80 000 to \$99 999 -----	1 712	1 712
\$100 000 to \$149 999 -----	1 041	1 041
\$150 000 to \$199 999 -----	256	256
\$200 000 to \$249 999 -----	57	57
\$250 000 to \$299 999 -----	24	24
\$300 000 or more -----	17	17
Median (dollars) -----	44 100	44 100
Mean (dollars) -----	49 900	49 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 154	11 154
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	251	251
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	256	256
With meals included in rent -----	113	113
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	436	436
No meals included in rent -----	10 268	10 268
No cash rent -----	773	773

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Madison County										Anderson city, Madison County		
	Anderson, IN MSA	Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	
ANCESTRY	130 669	130 669	59 449	4 168	4 609	4 282	2 673	4 409	3 343	5 818	3 686	371	1 488	3 506	
	107 056	107 056	48 992	3 743	3 538	3 198	2 322	3 839	2 673	4 438	2 819	225	1 348	2 683	
	69 784	69 784	33 444	2 380	2 395	1 804	1 385	2 909	1 528	2 552	1 785	161	894	1 797	
	37 272	37 272	15 548	1 363	1 153	1 394	937	930	1 145	1 886	1 034	64	454	886	
	23 613	23 613	10 457	425	1 071	1 084	351	570	670	1 380	867	146	140	823	
	261 338	261 338	118 898	8 336	9 218	8 564	5 346	8 818	6 686	11 636	7 372	742	2 976	7 012	
	170	170	57	—	—	24	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
	43	43	26	8	7	13	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
	126	126	94	5	8	14	4	5	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
104	104	35	7	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100	100	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
285	285	123	13	13	5	12	15	15	37	7	5	—	—	—	
5 060	5 060	1 963	221	155	131	81	94	94	186	307	163	20	75	116	
20 501	20 501	8 656	825	837	903	670	545	545	573	1 283	578	74	209	454	
91	91	44	—	—	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 229	4 229	1 626	153	109	145	94	109	109	142	154	160	6	50	43	
332	332	184	—	21	30	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
41 507	41 507	16 675	1 600	1 277	1 465	1 021	980	—	1 107	1 846	1 290	39	401	796	
296	296	138	17	14	12	41	13	—	17	10	3	—	—	19	
220	220	52	21	—	8	2	—	—	—	39	22	—	—	—	
22 456	22 456	9 298	656	726	611	477	516	516	619	945	602	63	335	492	
1 724	1 724	715	55	65	25	49	29	29	45	138	8	—	—	101	
138	138	79	7	—	—	—	6	6	12	—	—	—	18	—	
322	322	175	52	10	24	9	—	—	—	18	17	—	6	—	
1 431	1 431	616	36	40	28	64	41	41	27	139	84	—	—	40	
29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
206	206	139	—	—	—	2	—	5	13	14	12	—	—	18	
271	271	245	14	—	33	2	2	29	—	—	—	—	37	—	
3 007	3 007	1 338	251	77	84	127	133	133	108	138	28	—	34	86	
2 668	2 668	1 193	138	101	71	114	88	88	74	120	74	5	14	95	
377	377	251	—	9	2	15	52	52	—	17	—	—	—	—	
180	180	125	21	—	—	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 184	1 184	473	28	56	42	33	38	38	23	74	71	—	11	16	
498	498	130	23	23	20	7	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	7	
88	88	51	6	—	—	—	—	45	8	—	—	—	—	—	
14 881	14 881	6 259	400	576	356	184	276	276	386	419	315	22	89	548	
1 254	1 254	433	106	59	43	50	41	41	36	81	22	—	25	34	
55	55	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	25	23	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
136 032	136 032	66 351	3 589	5 008	4 433	2 203	5 688	5 688	3 255	5 841	3 878	506	1 662	4 050	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Anderson city, Madison County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	2 988	4 047	1 977	1 257	2 534	2 239	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 017	
Ancestry specified	2 686	3 372	1 661	894	2 038	1 868	2 661	3 151	2 325	3 049	3 121	
Single ancestry	2 275	3 016	1 265	573	1 250	1 264	1 695	2 118	1 404	1 878	2 127	
Multiple ancestry	411	356	396	321	788	604	966	1 033	921	1 171	994	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	302	675	266	363	496	371	599	411	535	364	896	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	5 976	8 094	3 854	2 514	5 068	4 478	6 520	7 124	5 750	6 826	8 034	
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	—	
Austrian	7	—	—	—	14	6	—	20	—	8	—	
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	8	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	7	
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	13	—	
Dutch	19	38	66	21	130	62	79	89	90	170	146	
English	176	392	187	136	322	279	490	592	471	694	767	
Finnish	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	54	18	35	21	36	81	86	116	134	115	98	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	8	8	—	21	
German	420	403	318	397	829	758	920	1 304	974	1 329	1 128	
Greek	—	—	19	—	6	—	—	17	—	14	—	
Hungarian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	21	—	
Irish	247	305	214	300	522	463	750	512	579	595	579	
Italian	22	13	4	—	72	28	51	37	85	36	65	
Lithuanian	24	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	7	—	—	
Norwegian	20	7	—	—	—	—	34	5	7	52	—	
Polish	14	34	19	6	7	8	35	47	9	29	40	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	23	—	—	
Russian	—	—	21	—	70	—	—	—	29	14	—	
Scottish-Irish	49	17	18	19	27	12	125	123	117	188	66	
Scotch	21	6	15	8	77	38	34	105	74	110	90	
Slovak	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	34	16	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	15	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	21	—	
Swedish	12	9	—	—	12	27	28	97	13	28	42	
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	23	—	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	187	250	96	106	248	368	439	423	366	288	479	
Welsh	12	22	—	6	24	—	12	22	40	99	59	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	4 629	6 542	2 785	1 483	2 522	2 246	3 356	3 298	2 643	2 909	4 362	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	4 154	671	4 350	3 326	5 857	3 581	—	41	—	—
Ancestry specified.....	3 078	527	3 789	2 644	4 977	2 854	—	41	—	—
Single ancestry.....	1 731	352	2 867	1 613	3 395	1 745	—	24	—	—
Multiple ancestry.....	1 347	175	922	1 031	1 582	1 109	—	17	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	1 076	144	561	682	880	727	—	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	8 308	1 342	8 700	6 652	11 714	7 162	—	82	—	—
Arab.....	24	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	13	—	—	18	8	6	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	14	—	—	4	21	6	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	5	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	131	18	87	170	281	155	—	—	—	—
English.....	832	131	535	439	638	630	—	8	—	—
Finnish.....	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	145	18	109	138	202	121	—	—	—	—
French Canadian.....	30	—	—	5	48	22	—	—	—	—
German.....	1 420	224	961	1 210	1 759	1 068	—	17	—	—
Greek.....	12	—	13	5	16	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	583	102	501	621	848	679	—	8	—	—
Italian.....	21	—	26	41	76	37	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian.....	—	—	6	—	8	6	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	24	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Polish.....	28	7	41	34	128	90	—	—	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	5	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	33	—	29	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	84	52	133	102	163	114	—	9	—	—
Scottish.....	66	30	86	67	153	87	—	9	—	—
Slovak.....	—	—	52	16	53	37	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asian.....	—	—	29	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	7	38	64	8	19	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	20	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	356	45	274	316	948	411	—	—	—	—
Welsh.....	34	19	41	41	95	38	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yupik.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	4 341	687	5 628	3 265	5 850	3 556	—	31	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County											
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
ANCESTRY												
All persons	755	592	128	2 002	59	3 141	5 774	3 525	3 029	3 784	6 273	3 801
Ancestry specified	694	417	120	1 795	50	2 716	4 457	2 962	2 770	3 249	5 342	3 356
Single ancestry	502	258	73	1 033	42	1 956	2 833	1 946	1 696	2 065	3 250	1 910
Multiple ancestry	192	159	47	762	8	760	1 624	1 016	1 024	1 184	2 092	1 446
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	61	175	8	207	9	425	1 317	563	309	535	931	445
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	1 510	1 184	256	4 004	118	6 282	11 548	7 030	6 038	7 568	12 546	7 602
Arab	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	26	8	—
Austrian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	7	7	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	15	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Dutch	51	9	—	63	7	99	137	183	110	53	—	—
English	131	70	71	539	10	580	682	444	633	212	253	212
French	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	903	1 117	755
French (except Basque)	38	11	—	76	—	118	182	221	172	14	13	142
French Canadian	—	—	—	16	—	6	5	5	—	6	37	—
German	271	149	45	797	19	957	1 943	1 242	1 358	1 271	2 388	1 598
Greek	—	—	—	41	—	9	15	—	17	—	—	17
Hungarian	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	17	17	10	—	16
Irish	61	147	28	375	15	491	930	659	555	747	1 294	872
Italian	19	—	4	49	3	28	71	54	17	50	135	78
Lithuanian	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	11	—	17	—
Polish	7	10	—	57	—	48	9	34	6	47	111	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Russian	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	63	11	—	75	—	25	54	83	41	54	185	114
Scottish	28	11	5	84	2	61	93	107	64	107	61	123
Slovak	—	9	2	15	—	—	11	—	—	24	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	14	—	26	—	37	64	52	12	5	87	35
Swiss	—	—	—	7	—	4	62	21	86	24	11	37
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	112	97	—	139	2	575	1 208	430	281	423	801	349
Witch	7	—	9	31	—	8	59	105	51	23	18	9
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	680	646	92	1 516	60	3 145	5 942	3 340	2 595	3 490	5 832	3 059
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Madison County—Can.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
ANCESTRY												
All persons		3 343	2 182	1 954	3 544	5 777	2 954	3 686	7 121	2 734	2 199	2 863
Ancestry specified		2 673	1 759	1 542	2 833	4 397	2 431	2 819	5 760	1 991	1 848	2 133
Single ancestry		1 528	1 119	840	1 696	2 528	1 470	1 785	3 720	1 668	1 077	1 345
Multiple ancestry		1 145	640	702	1 137	1 869	961	1 034	2 040	323	771	788
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		670	423	412	711	1 380	523	867	1 361	743	351	730
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported		6 686	4 364	3 908	7 088	11 554	5 908	7 372	14 242	5 468	4 398	5 726
Arab		—	—	—	5	13	5	—	8	21	—	6
Austrian		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	7	—
Canadian		—	—	6	22	—	—	11	—	7	8	—
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		37	—	—	27	7	—	5	—	—	2	—
Dutch		186	86	131	160	307	151	163	328	26	91	112
English		573	304	339	486	1 275	469	578	1 001	130	381	374
Finnish		—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		142	38	59	103	154	181	160	281	51	121	120
French Canadian		—	—	6	19	—	11	—	10	13	12	2
German		1 107	794	770	1 337	1 829	1 018	1 290	2 522	425	863	839
Greek		17	—	4	—	10	6	3	19	—	—	—
Hungarian		5	—	—	7	39	6	22	—	6	—	14
Irish		619	466	357	822	937	461	602	1 368	259	484	609
Italian		45	27	—	66	138	73	8	44	51	21	28
Lithuanian		12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	2	—
Norwegian		—	—	—	—	18	6	17	9	7	8	30
Polish		27	33	7	29	139	37	84	31	13	31	20
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3
Romanian		13	—	—	—	14	—	12	—	—	—	—
Russian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		108	33	42	57	129	92	28	139	21	69	46
Scottish		74	32	39	91	111	109	74	130	13	34	42
Slovak		—	—	—	16	17	6	—	—	—	18	8
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Swedish		23	15	36	39	74	5	71	53	—	14	49
Swiss		—	10	—	2	6	20	10	55	—	13	—
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		8	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh		386	255	188	417	419	394	315	1 150	76	210	395
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		36	33	15	19	81	38	22	8	5	40	14
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		3 255	2 208	1 859	3 308	5 810	2 783	3 878	6 989	4 273	1 933	2 988
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County						
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons		130 669	130 669	59 449	4 168	4 609	4 282	2 673	4 409	3 343
Native		129 755	129 755	58 932	4 124	4 602	4 265	2 646	4 387	3 335
Foreign born		914	914	517	44	7	17	27	22	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households		191	191	76	6	—	—	8	—	8
Persons 5 years and over		122 278	122 278	55 342	3 961	4 309	4 025	2 540	4 089	3 141
In linguistically isolated households		351	351	76	6	—	—	8	—	15
Speak a language other than English		3 361	3 361	1 424	115	88	76	64	44	47
Do not speak English "very well"		1 099	1 099	383	45	—	10	19	20	28
Speak Spanish		1 433	1 433	562	28	22	38	20	16	13
Do not speak English "very well"		450	450	157	11	—	10	6	7	6
Linguistically isolated		124	124	40	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language		345	345	168	—	—	—	3	6	15
Do not speak English "very well"		181	181	78	—	—	—	3	6	15
Linguistically isolated		71	71	17	—	—	—	3	—	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		31 071	31 071	14 003	1 074	1 041	1 054	508	1 143	825
Preschool		2 121	2 121	793	78	32	91	61	80	35
Public school		1 290	1 290	445	22	30	48	26	63	24
Elementary or high school		22 436	22 436	9 523	622	782	787	310	904	669
Public school		21 245	21 245	8 898	561	754	706	252	831	647
College		6 514	6 514	3 687	374	227	176	137	159	121
Public college		4 132	4 132	1 784	193	166	105	109	134	85
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over		84 886	84 886	38 079	2 890	3 050	2 822	2 038	2 733	2 165
Less than 9th grade		7 521	7 521	3 841	138	289	239	51	168	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma		15 016	15 016	7 075	223	666	225	130	350	336
High school graduate (includes equivalency)		34 954	34 954	14 966	948	1 399	1 060	562	998	1 020
Some college, no degree		13 472	13 472	5 971	652	395	475	407	480	384
Associate degree		3 972	3 972	1 656	122	91	170	110	206	72
Bachelor's degree		5 645	5 645	2 670	441	91	355	494	295	152
Graduate or professional degree		4 306	4 306	1 900	366	119	298	284	236	71
Percent high school graduate or higher		73.5	73.5	71.3	87.5	68.7	83.6	91.1	81.0	78.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		11.7	11.7	12.0	27.9	6.9	23.1	38.2	19.4	10.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years		395	395	448	174	254	315	—	725	310
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years		1 639	1 639	1 605	1 078	1 382	1 711	1 544	1 785	1 490
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years		2 029	2 029	2 049	2 255	2 098	2 080	1 519	2 022	2 171
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over		122 278	122 278	55 342	3 961	4 309	4 025	2 540	4 089	3 141
Same house		71 967	71 967	30 355	2 624	2 923	2 069	1 600	2 576	2 238
Different house in United States		49 964	49 964	24 808	1 330	1 386	1 956	924	1 494	903
Central city of this MSA/PMSA		18 960	18 960	14 015	465	937	1 027	509	866	359
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA		14 581	14 581	2 976	266	277	262	175	138	344
Different MSA/PMSA		11 725	11 725	5 604	505	68	565	170	404	110
Not in an MSA/PMSA		4 698	4 698	2 213	94	104	102	70	86	90
Abroad		347	347	179	7	—	—	16	19	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population		87 438	87 438	59 449	4 155	4 609	4 282	2 673	4 409	1 094
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		66 706	66 706	43 473	3 109	3 791	3 145	2 225	3 126	938
Rural population		43 231	43 231	—	13	—	—	—	—	2 249
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		20 872	20 872	—	—	—	—	—	—	780
On farms		2 597	2 597	—	13	—	—	—	—	291
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over		58 036	58 036	25 951	2 172	2 037	1 911	1 184	1 997	1 699
Car, truck, or van		54 004	54 004	23 807	2 046	1 837	1 851	1 123	1 882	1 589
Drove alone		46 353	46 353	20 093	1 842	1 609	1 642	1 037	1 559	1 489
Carpooled		7 651	7 651	3 714	204	228	209	86	323	100
Public transportation (including taxicab)		274	274	256	—	7	—	2	11	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car		193	193	177	—	7	—	2	11	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked		1 958	1 958	1 245	39	104	26	9	60	18
Other means		465	465	228	39	20	7	15	2	26
Worked at home		1 335	1 335	415	48	69	27	35	42	59
Persons per car, truck, or van		1.08	1.08	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.11	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		20.5	20.5	18.7	15.5	18.5	21.9	20.6	19.6	22.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.		4 738	4 738	1 930	158	174	123	65	177	133
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.		13 025	13 025	5 330	384	452	346	261	351	355
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.		14 367	14 367	6 385	715	485	575	395	519	311
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.		6 628	6 628	3 247	376	229	340	241	215	227
All other times		17 943	17 943	8 644	491	628	500	187	693	614
Worked in MSA of residence		44 461	44 461	21 130	1 898	1 756	1 505	952	1 625	1 363
Anderson city		31 867	31 867	19 010	1 704	1 469	1 352	804	1 471	1 019
Chesterfield town (pt.)		447	447	177	7	40	12	—	3	10
Alexandria city		1 806	1 806	197	19	47	13	3	—	51
Elwood city (pt.)		3 045	3 045	74	4	23	—	20	17	24
Remainder of Madison County		7 296	7 296	1 672	164	177	128	125	134	259
Worked outside MSA of residence		13 575	13 575	4 821	274	281	406	232	372	336
Muncie city		1 195	1 195	437	42	41	52	19	21	77
Remainder of Muncie IN MSA		660	660	318	13	15	28	2	20	25
Noblesville city		762	762	214	4	2	18	15	13	23
Remainder of Hamilton County		1 540	1 540	550	24	19	57	25	63	41
Farmville town		227	227	67	—	7	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Hancock County		389	389	87	6	—	21	6	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)		5 108	5 108	2 120	135	118	130	125	195	75
Remainder of Indianapolis IN MSA		850	850	370	24	30	25	5	12	16
Marian city		695	695	107	8	—	—	4	14	20
Remainder of Grant County		274	274	52	—	16	3	—	—	7
Henry County		212	212	84	8	—	6	2	5	6
Kokomo city		378	378	25	—	—	—	2	—	18
Remainder of Howard County		16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton city		177	177	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Remainder of Tipton County		166	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere		926	926	390	10	33	66	25	21	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County—Con.		Anderson city, Madison County							
	Troct 112	Troct 114	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7	Troct 8
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 818	3 686	371	1 488	3 506	2 988	4 047	1 927	1 257	2 534
Native	5 765	3 665	371	1 488	3 481	2 942	4 042	1 892	1 243	2 498
Foreign born	53	21	—	—	25	46	5	35	14	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	11	—	—	—	15	9	9	—	—	6
Persons 5 years and over	5 518	3 477	343	1 392	3 205	2 750	3 679	1 797	1 106	2 270
In linguistically isolated households	31	—	—	—	15	9	9	—	—	6
Speak a language other than English	126	58	—	33	120	103	105	47	15	30
Do not speak English "very well"	84	11	—	4	75	61	14	24	9	6
Speak Spanish	78	42	—	33	39	75	63	8	—	24
Do not speak English "very well"	36	2	—	4	21	45	9	8	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	7	9	4	—	—	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	7	—	—	34	19	5	3	9	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	—	—	16	11	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 559	911	46	380	767	797	992	472	177	588
Preprimary school	193	44	—	20	46	10	46	27	5	63
Public school	83	17	—	14	23	6	31	19	5	44
Elementary or high school	1 113	716	46	298	578	690	712	402	151	428
Public school	999	684	46	298	558	684	712	372	151	364
College	253	151	—	62	143	97	234	43	21	97
Public college	214	122	—	25	119	75	184	35	12	57
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 877	2 419	256	921	2 068	1 814	2 416	1 130	798	1 525
Less than 9th grade	277	189	86	119	207	206	360	139	155	207
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	502	341	71	177	605	288	784	218	173	366
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 425	1 192	56	311	757	607	826	485	275	612
Some college, no degree	779	387	30	112	297	391	303	163	95	238
Associate degree	200	120	6	42	45	127	60	43	50	80
Bachelor's degree	433	95	7	101	97	114	67	65	35	22
Graduate or professional degree	261	95	—	59	60	81	16	17	15	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.9	78.1	38.7	67.9	60.7	72.8	52.6	68.4	58.9	62.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	7.9	2.7	17.4	7.6	10.7	3.4	7.3	6.3	1.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	210	336	273	314	1 049	676	1 140	580	681	604
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 843	1 399	5 000	1 594	2 070	1 744	1 794	1 638	2 107	1 579
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 922	2 281	3 129	2 461	1 782	2 339	2 033	2 391	2 262	2 462
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 518	3 477	343	1 392	3 205	2 750	3 679	1 797	1 106	2 270
Same house	3 458	2 277	181	752	1 321	1 383	2 017	929	478	1 017
Different house in United States	2 035	1 200	162	640	1 884	1 331	1 662	859	628	1 246
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	880	303	76	462	997	930	1 185	589	460	965
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	724	582	42	39	200	82	83	64	53	66
Different MSA/PMSA	229	171	39	120	528	231	284	159	75	192
Not in on MSA/PMSA	202	144	5	19	159	88	110	47	40	23
Abroad	25	—	—	—	—	36	—	9	—	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 438	312	371	1 488	3 506	2 988	4 047	1 927	1 257	2 534
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 856	114	151	833	2 159	2 368	3 370	1 723	844	1 730
Rural population	2 380	3 374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	928	1 057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	52	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 972	1 819	100	621	1 363	1 161	1 465	850	399	1 027
Car, truck, or van	2 808	1 698	83	547	1 190	1 069	1 374	772	359	960
Drove alone	2 551	1 472	74	415	1 035	854	1 115	604	289	798
Carpooled	257	226	9	132	155	215	259	168	70	162
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	11	18	30	17	21	10	6	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	11	11	17	—	6	—	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	49	29	6	46	81	48	49	53	18	45
Other means	27	13	—	—	37	7	21	15	—	—
Worked at home	88	79	—	10	25	20	—	—	16	16
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.15	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.13	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	24.6	16.3	14.9	20.4	18.7	18.7	19.7	22.4	17.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	262	224	7	17	129	139	131	70	64	45
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	633	399	13	130	232	227	368	194	71	212
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	826	515	15	156	368	265	235	140	105	220
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	291	140	7	133	124	124	173	78	19	77
All other times	872	462	58	175	485	386	558	368	124	457
Worked in MSA of residence	2 457	1 351	78	549	1 098	1 033	1 212	676	311	813
Anderson city	2 072	927	78	486	916	955	1 052	605	289	738
Chesterfield town (pt.)	32	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	27
Alexandria city	8	—	—	—	11	22	17	15	—	6
Elwood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Madison County	345	424	—	51	171	56	143	50	22	42
Worked outside MSA of residence	515	468	22	72	265	128	253	174	88	214
Muncie city	113	48	14	5	13	11	—	14	—	13
Remainder of Muncie, IN MSA	87	16	—	10	11	—	13	—	—	43
Noblesville city	19	5	—	—	50	—	19	5	—	8
Remainder of Hamilton County	38	68	—	12	36	8	35	19	—	43
Fortville town	6	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County	144	208	8	31	104	65	112	74	57	58
Indianapolis city (remainder)	25	30	—	9	15	19	47	27	—	7
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	24	17	—	—	7	—	—	—	12	—
Marion city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grant County	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	—	—
Henry County	27	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	21
Kokomo city	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Howard County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tipton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	25	27	—	5	11	5	7	21	12	21

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 239	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 017	4 154	671	4 350	3 326
Native	2 209	3 235	3 516	2 838	3 369	4 010	4 140	671	4 328	3 283
Foreign born	30	25	46	22	44	7	14	—	22	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	9	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 085	3 006	3 415	2 698	3 249	3 736	3 902	633	4 032	3 105
In linguistically isolated households	7	9	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	106	41	156	63	111	64	69	7	42	67
Do not speak English "very well"	7	9	43	12	45	—	6	—	20	24
Speak Spanish	30	32	40	42	24	19	31	—	14	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	19	5	11	—	6	—	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	19
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19
Linguistically isolated	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	436	631	1 808	529	862	896	1 019	127	1 118	594
Preprimary school	45	12	28	30	62	24	88	21	75	35
Public school	27	12	19	10	16	24	48	8	63	6
Elementary or high school	358	528	323	424	462	694	770	68	893	396
Public school	335	515	278	380	401	666	691	59	820	350
College	33	91	1 457	75	338	178	161	38	150	163
Public college	33	70	148	50	175	136	100	35	125	151
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 366	2 077	1 625	2 034	2 375	2 621	2 739	514	2 692	2 398
Less than 9th grade	191	271	120	144	115	272	239	25	167	206
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	378	576	166	326	203	619	219	44	346	305
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	518	882	580	1 001	737	1 199	1 039	149	981	1 059
Some college, no degree	202	263	336	275	536	314	461	79	474	412
Associate degree	37	44	69	75	96	77	164	34	206	133
Bachelor's degree	19	30	144	74	375	72	341	119	288	175
Graduate or professional degree	21	11	210	139	313	68	276	64	230	108
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.3	59.2	82.4	76.9	86.6	66.0	83.3	86.6	80.9	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.9	2.0	21.8	10.5	29.0	5.3	22.5	35.6	19.2	11.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	436	626	24	497	209	279	327	—	737	324
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 304	1 930	882	1 205	849	1 354	1 716	1 718	1 794	1 291
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 804	1 855	2 020	1 873	2 262	2 173	2 094	1 154	2 029	1 888
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 085	3 006	3 415	2 698	3 249	3 736	3 902	633	4 032	3 105
Same house	985	1 606	1 145	1 760	2 100	2 481	1 982	373	2 536	1 696
Different house in United States	1 100	1 400	2 235	931	1 142	1 255	1 920	260	1 477	1 399
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	542	867	686	537	453	835	1 013	177	850	674
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	160	178	215	150	212	257	262	45	138	226
Different MSA/PMSA	299	263	778	202	397	59	543	28	403	361
Not in an MSA/PMSA	99	92	556	42	80	104	102	10	86	138
Abroad	—	—	35	7	7	—	—	—	19	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 239	3 260	3 562	2 860	3 413	4 017	4 154	671	4 350	3 326
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 485	2 483	1 616	2 662	2 444	3 404	3 087	351	3 071	2 252
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	974	1 388	1 849	1 213	1 749	1 781	1 864	311	1 967	1 618
Car, truck, or van	851	1 323	1 308	1 148	1 657	1 624	1 804	280	1 852	1 566
Drive alone	687	1 081	1 083	1 035	1 453	1 410	1 600	266	1 535	1 320
Carpooled	164	242	225	113	204	214	204	14	317	246
Public transportation (including taxicab)	39	9	—	16	—	7	—	—	11	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	34	3	—	16	—	7	—	—	11	—
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	61	37	489	26	32	80	26	6	60	17
Other means	14	8	6	11	33	20	7	13	2	13
Worked at home	9	11	46	12	27	50	27	12	42	22
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.03	1.11	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	17.9	11.5	18.5	15.3	18.9	22.0	23.1	19.7	22.7
Departure time for work										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	92	97	96	62	119	155	123	12	177	126
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	211	356	190	331	291	437	338	77	341	345
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	241	238	360	324	622	394	553	109	511	458
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	95	150	250	117	300	211	335	60	210	220
All other times	326	536	907	367	390	534	488	41	686	447
Worked in MSA of residence	806	1 126	1 587	960	1 507	1 552	1 469	237	1 597	1 216
Anderson city	688	1 023	1 539	864	1 400	1 323	1 319	207	1 443	1 075
Chesterfield town (pt.)	19	—	—	17	—	40	12	—	3	20
Alexandria city	—	37	—	19	—	46	13	—	—	—
Elwood city (pt.)	—	6	—	—	—	23	—	6	17	7
Remainder of Madison County	99	60	48	60	97	120	125	24	134	114
Worked outside MSA of residence	168	262	262	253	242	229	395	74	370	402
Muncie city	6	38	39	32	42	31	52	3	21	38
Remainder of Muncie, IN MSA	—	31	22	40	13	15	28	2	20	8
Noblesville city	12	12	6	13	4	—	18	4	13	8
Remainder of Hamilton County	24	14	41	21	17	19	55	—	63	51
Fortville town	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Hancock County	—	—	9	5	—	—	18	6	—	6
Indianapolis city (remainder)	73	106	68	84	124	101	124	52	193	236
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	23	6	33	15	18	30	25	—	12	20
Marion city	—	14	8	6	8	—	—	—	14	7
Remainder of Grant County	6	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	6
Henry County	6	19	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	4
Kokomo city	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Remainder of Howard County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tipton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	12	16	36	30	10	17	66	5	21	18

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Can.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 857	3 581	—	41	—	—	755	592	128	2 002
Native	5 783	3 552	—	41	—	—	755	592	125	1 975
Foreign born	74	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	27
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	5 518	3 380	—	41	—	—	712	573	123	1 907
In linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Speak a language other than English	132	113	—	—	—	—	4	24	7	57
Do not speak English "very well"	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19
Speak Spanish	58	30	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	20
Do not speak English "very well"	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Linguistically isolated	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Do not speak English "very well"	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 100	664	—	—	—	—	212	145	35	381
Preprimary school	98	58	—	—	—	—	16	8	3	40
Public school	48	22	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	18
Elementary or high school	822	480	—	—	—	—	160	88	17	242
Public school	784	434	—	—	—	—	160	88	15	193
College	180	126	—	—	—	—	36	49	15	99
Public college	155	99	—	—	—	—	18	30	5	74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 143	2 526	—	41	—	—	515	429	83	1 524
Less than 9th grade	336	276	—	—	—	—	23	17	—	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	734	468	—	9	—	—	20	47	6	86
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 811	1 073	—	8	—	—	211	200	21	413
Some college, no degree	637	336	—	17	—	—	116	81	14	328
Associate degree	144	124	—	—	—	—	26	14	6	76
Bachelor's degree	366	152	—	7	—	—	66	19	14	375
Graduate or professional degree	115	97	—	—	—	—	53	51	22	220
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	70.5	—	78.0	—	—	91.7	85.1	92.8	92.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.6	9.9	—	17.1	—	—	23.1	16.3	43.4	39.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	247	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 348	1 520	—	—	—	—	2 406	1 733	1 000	1 474
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 964	1 564	—	—	—	—	2 235	1 667	1 429	1 604
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 518	3 380	—	41	—	—	712	573	123	1 907
Some house	3 383	2 189	—	41	—	—	524	442	87	1 227
Different house in United States	2 119	1 158	—	—	—	—	188	131	36	664
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 141	576	—	—	—	—	12	102	14	332
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	318	186	—	—	—	—	54	20	—	130
Different MSA/PMSA	403	240	—	—	—	—	108	9	22	142
Not in on MSA/PMSA	257	156	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	60
Abroad	16	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 857	3 581	—	41	—	—	742	592	128	2 002
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 289	3 127	—	24	—	—	665	387	58	1 874
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 610	1 617	—	24	—	—	423	256	47	873
Car, truck, or van	2 490	1 526	—	24	—	—	389	213	47	843
Drove alone	2 120	1 295	—	24	—	—	389	199	42	771
Carpooled	370	231	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	72
Public transportation (including taxicab)	38	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	38	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	39	26	—	—	—	—	7	24	—	3
Other means	10	11	—	—	—	—	6	19	—	2
Worked at home	33	37	—	—	—	—	21	19	—	23
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	—	1.00	—	—	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	20.6	—	10.0	—	—	16.5	15.4	17.5	19.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	135	134	—	—	—	—	39	19	—	53
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	644	315	—	7	—	—	93	15	8	184
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	629	433	—	9	—	—	93	91	22	286
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	370	194	—	—	—	—	76	18	5	181
All other times	799	504	—	8	—	—	101	94	12	146
Worked in MSA of residence										
Anderson city	2 019	1 260	—	24	—	—	391	204	36	715
Chesterfield town (pt.)	1 875	1 120	—	15	—	—	304	146	33	597
Alexandria city	—	23	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	—
Elwood city (pt.)	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	3
Remainder of Madison County	144	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Worked outside MSA of residence										
Muncie city	591	357	—	—	—	—	67	57	3	101
Remainder of Muncie, IN MSA	44	21	—	—	—	—	32	52	11	158
Noblesville city	56	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	16
Remainder of Hamilton County	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fortville town	45	47	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	11
Remainder of Hancock County	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25
Indianapolis city (remainder)	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	283	167	—	—	—	—	11	17	6	73
Marion city	21	43	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
Remainder of Grant County	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4
Henry County	—	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2
Kokomo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Howard County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Tipton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	59	18	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	20

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	59	3 141	5 774	3 525	3 029	3 784	6 273	3 801	3 343	2 182
Native	59	3 130	5 755	3 479	2 997	3 759	6 240	3 773	3 335	2 169
Foreign born	—	11	19	46	32	25	33	28	8	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	9	—	22	—	7	6	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	57	2 949	5 343	3 278	2 860	3 557	5 800	3 611	3 141	2 026
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	9	—	56	—	15	17	15	—
Speak a language other than English	2	77	96	122	135	93	138	150	47	68
Do not speak English "very well"	—	44	21	13	61	14	49	45	28	27
Speak Spanish	2	39	69	70	82	59	13	41	13	38
Do not speak English "very well"	—	28	21	—	44	14	7	6	6	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	9	—	48	—	7	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	11	18	27	20	6	8	—	15	2
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	13	8	—	—	—	15	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	15	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25	750	1 386	842	660	954	1 595	1 032	825	506
Preprimary school	5	26	56	108	27	72	135	91	35	15
Public school	—	22	49	79	11	41	116	64	24	10
Elementary or high school	11	633	1 125	627	516	723	1 174	775	669	410
Public school	11	601	1 082	627	516	712	1 078	719	647	397
College	9	91	205	107	117	159	286	166	121	81
Public college	9	77	182	95	94	139	242	122	85	73
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	41	2 019	3 638	2 250	2 078	2 461	3 910	2 506	2 165	1 353
Less than 9th grade	1	170	433	226	201	184	493	156	130	123
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4	305	985	583	341	356	715	282	336	258
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17	1 139	1 592	1 002	845	1 108	1 617	1 064	1 020	670
Some college, no degree	6	223	352	236	373	325	607	460	384	177
Associate degree	—	52	136	110	95	130	125	142	72	52
Bachelor's degree	7	64	47	55	101	183	202	215	152	38
Graduate or professional degree	6	66	93	38	122	175	151	187	71	35
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.8	76.5	61.0	64.0	73.9	78.1	69.1	82.5	78.5	71.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.7	6.4	3.8	4.1	10.7	14.5	9.0	16.0	10.3	5.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	238	499	491	589	348	438	187	310	445
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	1 717	1 897	1 889	1 514	1 664	1 832	1 461	1 490	1 641
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 667	2 370	2 241	2 055	2 181	1 982	1 846	1 873	2 171	2 033
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	57	2 949	5 343	3 278	2 860	3 557	5 800	3 611	3 141	2 026
Same house	40	1 963	3 363	2 104	2 038	2 190	3 301	2 266	2 238	1 380
Different house in United States	17	960	1 980	1 165	814	1 355	2 482	1 322	903	641
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16	113	55	—	33	159	276	632	359	108
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	468	1 373	710	599	853	1 770	426	344	344
Different MSA/PMSA	1	169	350	303	182	293	295	166	110	134
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	210	202	152	—	50	141	98	90	55
Abroad	—	26	—	9	8	12	17	23	—	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	59	17	5 712	3 483	278	688	5 021	275	1 094	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	55	—	4 894	3 048	126	315	4 107	132	938	—
Rural population	—	3 124	62	42	2 751	3 096	1 252	3 526	2 249	2 182
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 283	34	—	1 264	1 184	846	1 930	780	1 752
On farms	—	637	—	—	226	291	—	132	291	18
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	30	1 429	2 322	1 388	1 225	1 741	2 747	1 984	1 699	978
Car, truck, or van	30	1 284	2 091	1 333	1 110	1 682	2 645	1 900	1 589	949
Drove alone	24	1 108	1 739	1 101	1 029	1 442	2 203	1 634	1 489	796
Carpooled	6	176	352	232	81	240	442	266	100	153
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	48	135	12	28	30	46	22	18	14
Other means	—	—	44	4	—	7	8	18	26	5
Worked at home	—	97	52	39	87	22	48	39	59	10
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.04	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	24.5	22.0	23.9	18.8	22.9	22.1	20.2	22.1	23.9
Departure time for work										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	144	204	143	85	160	188	193	133	105
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10	323	487	407	267	416	790	537	355	254
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	8	350	404	221	343	482	628	436	311	222
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5	135	277	144	100	203	222	212	227	129
All other times	7	380	898	434	343	458	871	567	614	258
Worked in MSA of residence	28	896	1 689	799	972	1 442	2 170	1 760	1 363	785
Anderson city	28	227	259	171	237	687	742	1 410	1 019	354
Chesterfield town (pt.)	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	10	—
Alexandria city	—	107	18	7	13	379	869	102	51	36
Elwood city (pt.)	—	158	1 289	551	449	64	250	6	24	94
Remainder of Madison County	—	396	123	70	273	308	309	225	259	301
Worked outside MSA of residence	2	533	633	589	253	299	577	224	336	193
Muncie city	—	36	—	24	13	54	119	86	77	16
Remainder of Muncie IN MSA	—	8	6	—	7	11	58	6	25	6
Noblesville city	—	—	45	52	40	—	—	—	23	28
Remainder of Hamilton County	—	16	121	71	36	38	20	19	41	41
Fortville town	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	5	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	2	19	118	195	13	82	40	53	75	70
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	4	—	7	6	—	10	3	16	5
Marion city	—	190	95	48	10	38	111	16	20	6
Remainder of Grant County	—	147	—	—	5	25	31	—	7	—
Henry County	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Kokomo city	—	30	151	74	46	2	8	4	18	9
Remainder of Howard County	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton city	—	—	42	50	34	3	17	—	6	2
Remainder of Tipton County	—	20	19	47	24	—	38	—	—	2
Worked elsewhere	—	58	36	5	19	33	98	32	22	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 954	3 544	5 777	2 954	3 686	7 121	2 734	2 199	2 863
Native	1 947	3 537	5 724	2 940	3 665	7 104	2 715	2 190	2 858
Foreign born	7	7	53	14	21	17	19	9	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	18	2	11	—	—	22	—	2	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 857	3 295	5 477	2 782	3 477	6 657	2 734	2 066	2 654
In linguistically isolated households	25	4	31	—	—	93	—	2	—
Speak a language other than English	70	102	126	32	58	194	217	61	57
Do not speak English "very well"	31	40	84	11	11	105	59	30	20
Speak Spanish	33	61	78	18	42	109	11	18	18
Do not speak English "very well"	6	22	36	11	2	18	40	6	3
Linguistically isolated	—	2	—	—	—	16	—	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	14	7	6	—	7	25	—	3	5
Do not speak English "very well"	14	7	6	—	—	25	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	495	721	1 559	704	911	1 796	267	540	727
Preprimary school	28	54	193	75	44	170	—	49	78
Public school	5	36	83	61	17	88	—	42	67
Elementary or high school	389	569	1 113	493	716	1 382	117	398	566
Public school	364	567	999	477	684	1 367	99	393	551
College	78	98	253	136	151	244	150	93	83
Public college	51	85	214	118	122	235	124	87	67
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 261	2 322	3 836	1 967	2 419	4 615	2 162	1 442	1 811
Less than 9th grade	60	132	277	126	189	213	203	85	212
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	160	397	493	367	341	581	655	205	418
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	554	992	1 417	896	1 192	1 957	842	590	629
Some college, no degree	195	407	762	340	387	838	344	225	321
Associate degree	79	147	200	151	120	346	65	97	75
Bachelor's degree	121	135	426	55	95	378	26	123	78
Graduate or professional degree	92	112	261	32	95	302	27	117	78
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.6	77.2	79.9	74.9	78.1	82.8	60.3	79.9	65.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	10.6	17.9	4.4	7.9	14.7	2.5	16.6	8.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	333	335	210	358	336	308	—	224	286
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 323	1 609	1 843	1 480	1 399	1 568	2 000	1 460	1 575
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 051	1 882	1 922	2 104	2 281	1 925	—	2 066	1 778
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 857	3 295	5 477	2 782	3 477	6 657	2 734	2 066	2 654
Same house	1 368	2 026	3 417	1 686	2 277	3 891	990	1 229	1 565
Different house in United States	472	1 269	2 035	1 096	1 200	2 766	1 737	837	1 086
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	219	251	880	315	303	644	12	79	31
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	123	468	724	360	582	1 300	118	477	362
Different MSA/PMSA	110	436	229	265	171	668	1 201	167	590
Not in an MSA/PMSA	20	114	202	156	144	154	406	114	103
Abroad	17	—	25	—	—	—	7	—	3
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	3 397	2 866	312	1 323	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	2 832	2 470	114	1 218	—	—	—
Rural population	1 954	3 544	2 380	88	3 374	5 798	2 734	2 199	2 863
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	938	2 276	928	22	1 057	3 254	19	1 872	1 433
On farms	150	155	52	—	303	206	—	1	122
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	995	1 842	2 948	1 452	1 819	3 404	—	1 059	1 424
Car, truck, or van	978	1 674	2 784	1 361	1 698	3 271	—	979	1 347
Drove alone	885	1 383	2 527	1 176	1 472	2 881	—	857	1 113
Carpooled	93	291	257	185	226	390	—	122	234
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	17	64	49	39	29	33	—	59	36
Other means	—	19	27	30	13	13	—	5	10
Worked at home	—	83	88	22	79	87	—	14	31
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.07	—	1.07	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.4	20.8	20.0	20.5	24.6	22.2	—	21.8	26.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	77	196	262	109	224	263	—	88	123
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	197	419	626	315	399	973	—	233	387
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	230	531	817	356	515	941	—	313	382
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	169	140	291	144	140	282	—	138	143
All other times	322	473	864	506	462	858	—	273	358
Worked in MSA of residence									
Anderson city	722	1 103	2 433	1 087	1 351	2 327	—	678	380
Chesterfield town (pt.)	534	523	2 057	721	927	1 469	—	283	129
Alexandria city	8	—	23	184	—	9	—	—	—
Elwood city (pt.)	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
Remainder of Madison County	34	2	—	34	—	—	—	2	—
Worked outside MSA of residence									
Muncie city	146	578	345	148	424	847	—	393	251
Remainder of Muncie, IN MSA	273	739	515	365	468	1 077	—	381	1 044
Nabesville city	6	8	113	81	48	38	—	7	6
Remainder of Hamilton County	5	2	87	80	16	15	—	5	5
Fartville town	53	202	7	12	5	13	—	24	31
Remainder of Hancock County	32	128	19	33	68	120	—	38	115
Indianapolis city (remainder)	6	22	6	5	11	85	—	11	57
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	139	281	144	72	208	612	—	199	559
Marian city	5	54	25	11	30	99	—	65	129
Remainder of Grant County	—	—	24	5	17	—	—	4	—
Henry County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kokoma city	—	27	16	38	4	—	—	18	4
Remainder of Howard County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton city	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tipton County	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Worked elsewhere	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	30	25	46	27	39	—	4	18

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Madison County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	102 265	102 265	46 740	3 427	3 628	3 234	2 220	3 375	2 585
In labor force	63 258	63 258	28 812	2 271	2 267	2 051	1 256	2 246	1 765
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.9	61.9	61.6	66.3	62.5	63.4	56.6	66.5	68.3
Civilian labor force	63 162	63 162	28 767	2 262	2 261	2 051	1 256	2 246	1 758
Employed	59 046	59 046	26 407	2 180	2 091	1 939	1 220	2 061	1 710
Unemployed	4 116	4 116	2 360	82	170	112	36	185	48
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.5	8.2	3.6	7.5	5.5	2.9	8.2	2.7
Not in labor force	39 007	39 007	17 928	1 156	1 361	1 183	964	1 129	820
Institutionalized persons	3 938	3 938	780	67	—	336	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	4 457	4 457	2 166	153	140	106	88	185	100
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	15 536	15 536	8 079	531	680	297	592	491	313
Females 16 years and over	52 815	52 815	25 357	1 756	1 917	1 772	1 164	1 783	1 338
In labor force	28 671	28 671	13 410	1 044	971	919	548	1 097	794
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.3	54.3	52.9	59.5	50.7	51.9	47.1	61.5	59.3
Civilian labor force	28 658	28 658	13 404	1 044	965	919	548	1 097	787
Employed	26 789	26 789	12 279	991	893	867	539	1 009	757
Unemployed	1 869	1 869	1 125	53	72	52	9	88	30
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.5	8.4	5.1	7.5	5.7	1.6	8.0	3.8
With own children under 6 years	7 244	7 244	3 459	186	202	243	140	269	164
In labor force	4 674	4 674	2 182	153	123	112	102	208	93
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 718	9 718	4 088	276	424	412	132	382	331
In labor force	7 669	7 669	3 285	247	338	342	112	319	287
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	9 927	9 927	4 774	262	331	288	175	362	221
All parents present in household in labor force	6 166	6 166	2 936	218	204	140	124	287	129
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	21 268	21 268	9 024	600	740	862	317	826	637
All parents present in household in labor force	16 060	16 060	6 807	527	561	681	255	664	518
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 217	8 217	3 813	244	244	272	98	364	231
Not enrolled in school	1 943	1 943	963	29	56	84	20	91	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	903	903	510	13	15	33	6	38	6
Not high school graduate	833	833	439	—	10	41	7	21	7
Employed	284	284	131	—	10	18	4	15	7
Unemployed	199	199	138	—	—	15	—	6	—
Not in labor force	344	344	164	—	—	8	3	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	59 046	59 046	26 407	2 180	2 091	1 939	1 220	2 061	1 710
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 397	4 397	1 944	214	157	235	200	198	104
Professional specialty occupations	6 433	6 433	2 814	417	181	284	329	225	180
Technicians and related support occupations	1 711	1 711	752	63	75	80	60	65	79
Sales occupations	6 342	6 342	2 926	264	197	246	160	242	146
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 327	9 327	4 111	531	284	292	159	302	271
Private household occupations	204	204	98	9	19	—	2	11	—
Protective service occupations	1 128	1 128	672	90	21	44	21	38	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 252	7 252	3 827	129	322	285	49	287	207
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 016	1 016	240	10	13	23	4	—	67
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 921	7 921	3 234	243	324	170	98	222	228
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 929	7 929	3 400	131	318	165	69	300	280
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 450	2 450	988	39	61	61	39	66	72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 936	2 936	1 401	40	119	54	30	105	62
Construction	2 735	2 735	1 229	51	85	79	59	72	81
Manufacturing	18 002	18 002	7 130	535	602	489	353	685	535
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 798	2 798	1 224	78	68	94	50	45	73
Wholesale and retail trade	13 286	13 286	6 373	437	528	493	213	452	351
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 800	2 800	1 153	117	65	72	65	100	77
Business and repair services	2 107	2 107	1 017	90	155	52	22	124	77
Professional and related services	11 898	11 898	5 688	674	440	477	363	390	322
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	59 046	59 046	26 407	2 180	2 091	1 939	1 220	2 061	1 710
Private wage and salary workers	49 504	49 504	22 269	1 753	1 811	1 589	934	1 731	1 444
Government workers	5 863	5 863	2 825	279	174	242	190	184	117
Local government workers	3 251	3 251	1 653	184	105	160	135	117	85
Self-employed workers	3 325	3 325	1 222	140	106	91	89	146	130
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 935	68 935	30 822	2 409	2 358	2 113	1 397	2 291	1 953
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 369	52 369	22 747	1 758	1 775	1 589	1 084	1 680	1 533
50 to 52 weeks	37 391	37 391	16 074	1 267	1 306	1 244	795	1 281	1 211
40 to 49 weeks	5 815	5 815	2 599	193	204	115	125	164	128
27 to 39 weeks	3 411	3 411	1 520	159	135	124	87	60	53
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 849	7 849	3 844	292	337	260	168	316	151
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	80 811	80 811	36 855	2 684	2 879	2 560	1 541	2 822	2 224
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 491	3 491	1 765	39	134	56	20	143	101
With a mobility limitation	1 678	1 678	879	25	56	9	14	55	62
In labor force	314	314	167	—	—	—	3	38	17
With a self-care limitation	2 476	2 476	1 234	20	86	50	13	88	59
With a work disability	7 535	7 535	4 035	232	322	201	75	209	186
In labor force	2 954	2 954	1 694	126	156	111	33	96	50
Prevented from working	3 752	3 752	1 932	70	138	68	32	108	128
No work disability	73 276	73 276	32 820	2 452	2 557	2 359	1 466	2 613	2 038
In labor force	58 454	58 454	26 170	2 000	2 054	1 899	1 152	2 088	1 667
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 420	17 420	9 060	667	743	338	679	553	354
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 491	3 491	1 913	102	64	49	109	79	67
With a mobility limitation	2 628	2 628	1 463	45	41	43	78	67	43
With a self-care limitation	2 034	2 034	1 090	70	53	22	63	37	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	5 422	5 422	2 753	193	265	77	195	240	101
Mean family income (dollars)	19 865	19 865	17 818	26 114	17 123	24 864	37 988	13 754	19 912
1 worker	10 638	10 638	5 181	288	366	490	202	348	326
Mean family income (dollars)	30 081	30 081	28 126	45 569	33 538	42 264	64 373	31 043	32 516
2 or more workers	20 027	20 027	8 096	738	678	577	479	707	548
Mean family income (dollars)	47 044	47 044	43 491	54 308	44 186	54 345	63 750	60 032	52 027

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County—Con.		Anderson city, Madison County							
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 521	2 847	303	1 143	2 614	2 128	2 965	1 436	946	1 931
In labor force	3 139	1 965	119	716	1 544	1 341	1 745	951	458	1 172
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.4	69.0	39.3	62.6	59.1	63.0	58.9	66.2	48.4	60.7
Civilian labor force	3 139	1 961	119	716	1 544	1 341	1 745	951	458	1 172
Employed	3 023	1 858	100	621	1 401	1 191	1 477	856	405	1 041
Unemployed	116	103	19	95	143	150	268	95	53	131
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	5.3	16.0	13.3	9.3	11.2	15.4	10.0	11.6	11.2
Not in labor force	1 382	882	184	427	1 070	787	1 220	485	488	759
Institutionalized persons	21	—	—	34	217	—	—	—	126	—
Enrolled in school	186	130	—	54	91	119	97	58	39	93
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	500	372	131	127	402	329	520	208	176	306
Females 16 years and over	2 311	1 441	208	568	1 301	1 148	1 667	802	555	1 073
In labor force	1 480	887	54	351	671	645	852	473	229	561
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.0	61.6	26.0	61.8	51.6	56.2	51.1	59.0	41.3	52.3
Civilian labor force	1 480	887	54	351	671	645	852	473	229	561
Employed	1 401	839	48	314	554	594	765	412	206	519
Unemployed	79	48	6	37	117	51	87	61	23	42
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.4	11.1	10.5	17.4	7.9	10.2	12.9	10.0	7.5
With own children under 6 years	331	166	13	69	271	188	316	86	112	190
In labor force	258	134	6	46	131	93	220	63	51	103
With own children 6 to 17 years only	479	347	12	107	160	306	269	208	41	175
In labor force	379	302	6	77	127	269	143	153	30	125
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	388	238	25	93	384	271	445	143	170	266
All parents present in household in labor force	297	195	8	74	178	125	301	109	62	133
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 070	702	46	280	544	568	661	401	152	377
All parents present in household in labor force	885	602	14	237	316	444	409	301	66	198
Persons 16 to 19 years	394	259	27	103	185	160	237	127	49	162
Not enrolled in school	71	71	5	31	106	38	103	46	7	46
Unemployed or not in labor force	37	13	5	31	77	19	50	24	2	39
Not high school graduate	34	13	—	15	71	19	37	27	2	39
Employed	21	—	—	—	19	—	23	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	7	—	9	20	7	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	13	6	—	6	32	12	8	18	—	26
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 023	1 858	100	621	1 401	1 191	1 477	856	405	1 041
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	283	125	—	75	45	58	121	41	6	46
Professional specialty occupations	453	181	—	84	59	140	19	53	26	40
Technicians and related support occupations	82	65	—	13	7	26	38	17	5	48
Sales occupations	467	13	13	95	174	98	89	62	19	155
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	423	365	15	97	108	177	168	123	72	143
Private household occupations	—	2	—	—	5	—	14	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	15	28	—	26	60	11	41	10	—	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	358	160	33	88	228	205	333	209	111	210
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	39	—	—	35	15	20	6	11	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	386	328	7	49	204	156	150	132	55	172
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	391	252	18	37	213	203	257	139	47	79
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	95	7	24	105	52	75	43	14	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114	103	7	33	158	50	152	21	39	69
Construction	86	124	7	30	157	31	64	54	18	73
Manufacturing	1 029	591	25	84	331	388	452	282	64	197
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	50	132	14	46	126	102	75	52	21	34
Wholesale and retail trade	753	465	35	202	355	185	349	211	113	334
Finance, insurance, and real estate	169	44	—	30	53	42	52	30	7	61
Business and repair services	117	95	—	20	54	75	73	6	37	22
Professional and related services	694	231	19	168	179	261	236	156	94	191
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 023	1 858	100	621	1 401	1 191	1 477	856	405	1 041
Private wage and salary workers	2 498	1 521	93	531	1 116	962	1 282	773	297	875
Government workers	274	122	—	54	192	160	146	73	54	81
Local government workers	171	45	—	40	108	78	40	57	34	47
Self-employed workers	234	183	7	36	88	56	31	7	54	85
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 393	2 121	111	741	1 804	1 416	1 835	998	523	1 259
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 532	1 644	66	544	1 459	1 160	1 313	740	422	891
50 to 52 weeks	1 906	1 248	45	362	890	872	828	543	291	637
40 to 49 weeks	321	132	—	79	182	125	224	70	38	114
27 to 39 weeks	128	79	—	40	107	62	63	49	24	62
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	433	265	25	109	162	99	241	69	28	171
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 945	2 436	154	949	1 953	1 768	2 384	1 188	630	1 598
With a mobility or self-care limitation	169	44	5	77	132	93	237	70	31	84
With a mobility limitation	18	25	5	55	61	50	95	28	20	33
In labor force	7	9	—	—	11	—	7	—	9	6
With a self-care limitation	158	19	5	47	83	71	188	59	26	64
With a work disability	181	197	48	162	240	161	264	160	63	214
In labor force	76	73	13	43	99	48	40	61	73	73
Prevented from working	64	87	35	100	109	107	191	73	51	108
No work disability	3 764	2 239	106	787	1 713	1 607	2 120	1 028	567	1 384
In labor force	3 008	1 853	88	640	1 431	1 262	1 651	850	444	1 072
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	555	407	149	160	444	360	581	248	190	333
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	74	21	31	154	62	126	65	59	65
With a mobility limitation	71	68	7	19	128	43	93	48	45	52
With a self-care limitation	66	40	21	25	77	23	77	44	26	26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	227	112	10	52	107	159	242	66	57	97
Mean family income (dollars)	28 740	22 783	8 790	8 902	12 512	12 806	11 193	11 358	12 631	14 298
1 worker	348	290	33	118	316	245	430	192	112	240
Mean family income (dollars)	36 700	35 675	16 357	38 058	19 770	20 259	15 674	17 028	26 501	20 383
2 or more workers	1 230	705	18	177	406	376	393	262	142	330
Mean family income (dollars)	54 805	52 461	68 134	47 358	30 194	39 374	37 511	36 074	31 692	29 646

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 734	2 531	3 137	2 345	2 849	3 138	3 123	565	3 332	2 773
In labor force	1 111	1 571	2 019	1 327	1 848	2 006	2 000	339	2 216	1 724
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	62.1	64.4	56.6	64.9	63.9	64.0	60.0	66.5	62.2
Civilian labor force	1 111	1 571	2 019	1 327	1 839	2 000	2 000	339	2 216	1 718
Employed	1 000	1 434	1 877	1 237	1 757	1 833	1 892	325	2 031	1 637
Unemployed	111	137	142	90	82	167	108	14	185	81
Percent of civilian labor force	10.0	8.7	7.0	6.8	4.5	8.4	5.4	4.1	8.3	4.7
Not in labor force	623	960	1 118	1 018	1 001	1 132	1 123	226	1 116	1 049
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	67	—	336	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	36	76	571	70	139	111	89	25	183	95
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	286	427	398	561	460	574	279	120	490	551
Females 16 years and over	908	1 380	1 776	1 291	1 451	1 666	1 718	282	1 762	1 489
In labor force	506	739	1 067	611	840	878	899	133	1 083	757
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.7	53.6	60.1	47.3	57.9	52.7	52.3	47.2	61.5	50.8
Civilian labor force	506	739	1 067	611	840	878	899	133	1 083	757
Employed	439	672	1 015	563	787	803	847	129	995	727
Unemployed	67	67	52	48	53	69	52	4	88	30
Percent of civilian labor force	13.2	9.1	4.9	7.9	6.3	7.9	5.8	3.0	8.1	4.0
With own children under 6 years	127	222	95	118	155	188	238	39	267	219
In labor force	103	110	53	60	122	113	110	36	206	166
With own children 6 to 17 years only	129	236	126	192	224	368	402	22	376	191
In labor force	113	169	93	163	201	302	339	22	313	184
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	177	291	177	181	213	310	280	47	357	252
All parents present in household in labor force	142	148	98	94	169	194	134	42	282	181
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	374	489	316	393	431	647	842	66	815	354
All parents present in household in labor force	326	333	219	315	371	489	673	64	653	332
Persons 16 to 19 years	121	189	661	130	196	203	261	26	362	169
Not enrolled in school	63	79	28	27	29	46	81	3	91	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	41	21	21	13	15	30	—	38	6
Not high school graduate	35	34	28	16	—	—	41	—	21	13
Employed	13	6	7	—	—	—	18	—	15	7
Unemployed	—	5	14	16	—	—	15	—	6	—
Not in labor force	22	23	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 000	1 434	1 877	1 237	1 757	1 833	1 892	325	2 031	1 637
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	55	135	147	102	173	128	221	36	191	126
Professional specialty occupations	41	49	398	173	356	142	267	94	221	181
Technicians and related support occupations	24	14	54	30	46	54	80	18	63	78
Sales occupations	108	129	160	111	192	180	244	27	240	157
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	134	157	429	185	456	236	282	30	300	337
Private household occupations	—	12	21	—	9	19	—	—	11	—
Protective service occupations	45	24	59	35	78	21	44	3	36	56
Service occupations, except protective and household	150	262	257	132	86	302	285	15	285	215
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	15	47	—	4	3	23	—	—	33
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	155	210	97	222	199	272	166	37	220	123
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	150	238	123	150	97	296	165	24	295	202
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	94	36	53	28	61	61	18	66	48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	84	95	49	44	33	119	54	23	103	81
Construction	68	135	43	48	51	78	74	29	72	44
Manufacturing	270	388	208	326	415	526	479	113	676	488
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	29	84	34	79	59	54	90	16	45	48
Wholesale and retail trade	329	381	336	275	316	493	488	40	446	391
Finance, insurance, and real estate	45	54	84	46	106	63	69	15	100	60
Business and repair services	61	40	59	37	70	113	52	—	121	49
Professional and related services	100	153	866	312	561	377	457	93	380	370
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 000	1 434	1 877	1 237	1 757	1 833	1 892	325	2 031	1 637
Private wage and salary workers	908	1 209	1 620	960	1 413	1 617	1 552	250	1 703	1 422
Government workers	67	129	165	224	257	158	238	36	182	188
Local government workers	26	86	115	156	173	89	160	36	115	81
Self-employed workers	25	91	92	53	79	58	85	39	146	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 102	1 658	2 508	1 460	1 962	2 046	2 045	357	2 257	1 828
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	871	1 304	1 244	1 057	1 448	1 544	1 538	290	1 650	1 408
50 to 52 weeks	642	903	614	779	1 008	1 119	1 212	221	1 259	1 021
40 to 49 weeks	58	149	183	103	183	188	115	40	162	205
27 to 39 weeks	90	50	161	57	135	126	118	12	58	63
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	104	127	595	172	250	310	251	44	314	219
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 425	2 054	2 664	1 740	2 206	2 509	2 469	424	2 780	2 157
With a mobility or self-care limitation	119	84	90	103	33	134	56	—	143	46
With a mobility limitation	81	65	45	43	25	56	9	—	55	36
In labor force	27	5	21	6	—	—	—	—	38	8
With a self-care limitation	74	69	58	67	14	86	50	—	88	19
With a work disability	293	311	221	170	212	322	195	18	209	147
In labor force	143	126	164	63	120	156	111	7	96	79
Prevented from working	112	158	50	80	63	138	62	11	108	59
No work disability	1 132	1 743	2 443	1 570	1 994	2 187	2 274	406	2 571	2 010
In labor force	951	1 395	1 780	1 228	1 612	1 807	1 850	319	2 058	1 580
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	309	477	473	605	567	623	318	141	552	610
With a mobility or self-care limitation	120	144	87	112	85	62	49	14	78	160
With a mobility limitation	92	110	78	99	45	39	43	7	66	110
With a self-care limitation	69	80	48	62	53	53	22	12	37	91
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	109	189	81	170	153	245	74	39	238	151
Mean family income (dollars)	18 598	12 279	23 529	25 292	25 700	15 973	22 820	34 602	13 718	22 281
1 worker	203	321	170	281	256	297	482	55	346	283
Mean family income (dollars)	18 587	17 707	26 861	29 184	44 811	25 095	41 532	93 070	30 817	34 065
2 or more workers	245	391	351	425	578	583	553	121	694	576
Mean family income (dollars)	30 031	33 013	39 281	44 615	51 920	40 323	51 825	62 599	60 022	45 448

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 781	2 925	—	41	—	—	578	490	111	1 655
In labor force	2 815	1 766	—	24	—	—	423	261	51	917
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.9	60.4	—	58.5	—	—	73.2	53.3	45.9	55.4
Civilian labor force	2 791	1 766	—	24	—	—	423	261	51	917
Employed	2 620	1 648	—	24	—	—	423	258	47	895
Unemployed	171	118	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	22
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	7.8	2.4
Not in labor force	1 966	1 159	—	17	—	—	155	229	60	738
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	137	83	—	—	—	—	14	29	17	63
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 190	535	—	9	—	—	71	106	18	472
Females 16 years and over	2 724	1 571	—	17	—	—	305	251	54	882
In labor force	1 306	746	—	9	—	—	204	93	20	415
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.9	47.5	—	52.9	—	—	66.9	37.1	37.0	47.1
Civilian labor force	1 306	746	—	9	—	—	204	93	20	415
Employed	1 185	696	—	9	—	—	204	90	20	410
Unemployed	121	50	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	—	1.2
With own children under 6 years	350	196	—	—	—	—	31	14	5	101
In labor force	262	128	—	—	—	—	31	10	2	66
With own children 6 to 17 years only	374	170	—	—	—	—	52	56	10	110
In labor force	299	157	—	—	—	—	46	36	3	90
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	416	276	—	—	—	—	49	21	8	128
All parents present in household in labor force	292	170	—	—	—	—	49	10	6	82
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	806	462	—	—	—	—	169	93	20	251
All parents present in household in labor force	676	371	—	—	—	—	156	72	8	191
Persons 16 to 19 years	265	180	—	—	—	—	48	41	11	72
Not enrolled in school	50	43	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Not high school graduate	16	25	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
Employed	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4
Unemployed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 620	1 648	—	24	—	—	423	258	47	895
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	159	63	—	16	—	—	41	29	14	164
Professional specialty occupations	314	157	—	—	—	—	61	39	17	235
Technicians and related support occupations	56	81	—	—	—	—	17	21	—	42
Sales occupations	441	232	—	—	—	—	72	17	2	133
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	400	262	—	—	—	—	75	48	10	129
Private household occupations	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Protective service occupations	57	39	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	252	169	—	—	—	—	43	20	—	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	6	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	399	209	—	—	—	—	44	52	4	61
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	399	260	—	8	—	—	34	22	—	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	49	63	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	107	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Construction	122	31	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	30
Manufacturing	846	557	—	15	—	—	120	76	10	240
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	135	81	—	—	—	—	19	14	4	34
Wholesale and retail trade	642	452	—	—	—	—	121	35	5	173
Finance, insurance, and real estate	176	60	—	—	—	—	11	2	3	50
Business and repair services	44	84	—	—	—	—	20	42	—	22
Professional and related services	457	249	—	9	—	—	113	63	20	270
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 620	1 648	—	24	—	—	423	258	47	895
Private wage and salary workers	2 230	1 441	—	15	—	—	340	194	37	684
Government workers	260	152	—	9	—	—	22	16	4	154
Local government workers	114	89	—	9	—	—	11	16	—	99
Self-employed workers	115	55	—	—	—	—	61	48	6	50
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 957	1 931	—	24	—	—	447	312	68	1 040
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 246	1 537	—	15	—	—	310	231	51	794
50 to 52 weeks	1 696	1 117	—	15	—	—	259	187	32	574
40 to 49 weeks	189	192	—	—	—	—	10	16	—	85
27 to 39 weeks	106	137	—	—	—	—	24	9	6	75
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	342	203	—	9	—	—	42	27	9	124
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 452	2 319	—	32	—	—	478	370	91	1 117
With a mobility or self-care limitation	131	90	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	20
With a mobility limitation	52	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
In labor force	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
With a self-care limitation	100	59	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	13
With a work disability	360	265	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	57
In labor force	155	97	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	26
Prevented from working	162	155	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	21
No work disability	3 092	2 054	—	32	—	—	458	370	85	1 060
In labor force	2 521	1 607	—	24	—	—	388	247	49	833
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 305	606	—	9	—	—	100	120	20	538
With a mobility or self-care limitation	325	94	—	—	—	—	17	2	—	95
With a mobility limitation	276	63	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	71
With a self-care limitation	178	66	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	51
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	361	144	—	9	—	—	40	20	3	156
Mean family income (dollars)	20 991	25 173	—	32 651	—	—	27 698	31 206	75 283	38 835
1 worker	471	330	—	—	—	—	32	69	8	147
Mean family income (dollars)	26 301	38 289	—	—	—	—	51 633	69 883	86 363	53 637
2 or more workers	868	599	—	8	—	—	160	95	24	358
Mean family income (dollars)	45 938	43 555	—	49 100	—	—	62 937	67 888	112 396	64 139

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	43	2 387	4 351	2 673	2 442	2 919	4 728	3 012	2 585	1 659
In labor force	30	1 563	2 635	1 568	1 320	1 903	2 945	2 131	1 765	1 074
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.8	65.5	60.6	58.7	54.1	65.2	62.3	70.8	68.3	64.7
Civilian labor force	30	1 563	2 625	1 568	1 314	1 898	2 945	2 126	1 758	1 069
Employed	30	1 464	2 352	1 413	1 239	1 772	2 812	2 001	1 710	997
Unemployed	—	99	273	155	75	126	133	125	48	72
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.3	10.4	9.9	5.7	6.6	4.5	5.9	2.7	6.7
Not in labor force	13	824	1 716	1 105	1 122	1 016	1 783	881	820	585
Institutionalized persons	—	—	171	—	—	93	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	2	94	182	127	121	108	219	154	100	79
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1	350	694	417	546	363	758	300	313	219
Females 16 years and over	21	1 203	2 324	1 409	1 299	1 528	2 518	1 494	1 338	870
In labor force	14	666	1 183	682	549	827	1 283	930	794	489
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.7	55.4	50.9	48.4	42.3	54.1	51.0	62.2	59.3	56.2
Civilian labor force	14	666	1 183	682	549	827	1 283	930	787	489
Employed	14	634	1 059	643	513	801	1 210	887	757	444
Unemployed	—	32	124	39	36	26	73	43	30	45
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.8	10.5	5.7	6.6	3.1	5.7	4.6	3.8	9.2
With own children under 6 years	2	148	312	229	149	168	443	167	164	127
In labor force	2	101	187	134	93	104	268	135	93	89
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6	298	486	285	252	342	425	368	331	175
In labor force	6	225	337	197	172	255	312	285	287	137
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	5	209	471	321	231	279	586	227	221	179
All parents present in household in labor force	5	117	269	153	129	169	320	188	129	122
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	11	612	1 065	636	444	706	1 082	709	637	396
All parents present in household in labor force	11	436	707	433	289	504	760	570	518	294
Persons 16 to 19 years	2	192	367	210	192	228	416	302	231	143
Not enrolled in school	—	60	109	39	28	41	100	26	40	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	29	45	8	21	17	19	5	6	17
Not high school graduate	—	18	40	8	21	32	29	5	7	23
Employed	—	6	7	—	—	15	29	5	7	15
Unemployed	—	2	15	8	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	10	18	—	21	8	—	—	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	30	1 464	2 352	1 413	1 239	1 772	2 812	2 001	1 710	997
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7	119	76	77	112	117	109	189	104	53
Professional specialty occupations	4	97	93	100	154	322	251	261	180	62
Technicians and related support occupations	2	18	34	12	53	36	81	78	79	21
Sales occupations	2	102	227	147	105	189	311	205	146	88
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2	216	292	198	201	261	372	319	271	193
Private household occupations	—	—	8	6	8	12	18	11	—	2
Protective service occupations	2	5	15	26	—	—	65	5	14	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	2	101	395	251	63	170	375	224	207	81
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	124	10	6	153	53	37	36	67	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	284	377	132	134	239	318	300	228	201
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	279	447	300	190	190	454	219	280	154
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	68	202	68	18	132	151	64	72	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	51	176	90	48	51	270	90	62	47
Construction	—	84	137	45	18	76	140	86	81	54
Manufacturing	9	595	940	561	462	571	959	691	535	345
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	108	99	19	48	87	184	116	73	58
Wholesale and retail trade	6	199	470	339	188	309	608	357	351	205
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	70	109	74	67	93	119	66	77	53
Business and repair services	3	42	79	21	24	75	72	31	77	42
Professional and related services	10	190	381	288	231	425	498	489	322	170
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	30	1 464	2 352	1 413	1 239	1 772	2 812	2 001	1 710	997
Private wage and salary workers	28	1 222	2 071	1 244	995	1 447	2 432	1 666	1 444	859
Government workers	2	102	165	100	89	217	283	231	117	87
Local government workers	2	36	117	64	32	135	194	136	85	41
Self-employed workers	—	134	110	56	119	108	90	90	130	49
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	34	1 719	2 740	1 666	1 491	1 982	3 194	2 288	1 953	1 165
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	30	1 429	2 145	1 385	1 137	1 464	2 444	1 684	1 533	928
50 to 52 weeks	22	1 028	1 586	921	810	1 065	1 493	1 275	1 211	687
40 to 49 weeks	2	204	245	170	94	180	366	148	128	89
27 to 39 weeks	2	70	96	89	67	89	266	101	53	26
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	2	127	296	114	200	275	379	286	151	93
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	42	1 980	3 428	2 187	1 861	2 396	3 915	2 672	2 224	1 405
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	59	194	160	131	121	193	88	101	64
With a mobility limitation	—	28	89	74	59	75	82	55	62	45
In labor force	—	—	6	—	5	29	—	14	17	—
With a self-care limitation	—	38	159	119	116	57	148	53	59	42
With a work disability	—	190	367	252	206	149	392	223	186	140
In labor force	—	94	128	54	38	55	134	71	50	38
Prevented from working	—	87	195	155	161	72	222	112	128	90
No work disability	42	1 790	3 061	1 935	1 655	2 247	3 523	2 449	2 038	1 265
In labor force	30	1 412	2 457	1 445	1 247	1 786	2 765	2 026	1 667	1 001
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1	407	742	486	575	425	813	335	354	249
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1	93	170	136	112	61	142	41	67	47
With a mobility limitation	1	76	105	84	91	44	105	41	43	29
With a self-care limitation	—	53	107	76	59	53	102	24	48	22
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2	84	273	229	144	137	316	122	101	88
Mean family income (dollars)	18 090	19 398	17 852	14 537	22 680	19 495	14 948	26 407	19 912	20 636
1 worker	2	267	491	304	295	349	533	196	326	183
Mean family income (dollars)	70 090	30 454	25 154	24 167	30 723	31 346	21 955	37 330	32 516	27 036
2 or more workers	13	579	778	459	445	596	889	813	548	384
Mean family income (dollars)	60 555	43 656	37 956	45 648	51 382	56 681	38 465	58 934	52 027	42 425

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 503	2 805	4 480	2 333	2 847	5 333	2 734	1 721	2 136
In labor force	1 028	1 943	3 115	1 609	1 965	3 570	19	1 116	1 495
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.4	69.3	69.5	69.0	69.0	66.9	.7	64.8	70.0
Civilian labor force	1 028	1 943	3 115	1 609	1 961	3 564	19	1 113	1 495
Employed	1 009	1 882	2 999	1 493	1 858	3 434	19	1 075	1 457
Unemployed	19	61	116	116	103	130	—	38	38
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	3.1	3.7	7.2	5.3	3.6	—	3.4	2.5
Not in labor force	475	862	1 365	724	882	1 763	2 715	605	641
Institutionalized persons	—	—	21	43	—	115	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	79	114	186	53	130	253	2 715	71	96
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	187	399	491	313	372	523	—	340	204
Females 16 years and over	779	1 427	2 294	1 261	1 441	2 747	14	934	1 065
In labor force	441	867	1 471	730	887	1 539	—	524	653
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.6	60.8	64.1	57.9	61.6	56.0	—	56.1	61.3
Civilian labor force	441	867	1 471	730	887	1 539	—	524	653
Employed	422	850	1 392	692	839	1 496	—	507	626
Unemployed	19	17	79	38	48	43	—	17	27
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.0	5.4	5.2	5.4	2.8	—	3.2	4.1
With own children under 6 years	100	235	331	170	166	465	—	104	154
In labor force	58	164	258	116	134	263	—	84	100
With own children 6 to 17 years only	171	262	479	216	347	575	—	166	218
In labor force	121	221	379	184	302	491	—	125	173
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	137	289	388	209	238	576	—	146	235
All parents present in household in labor force	79	209	297	147	195	306	—	105	144
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	397	534	1 070	462	702	1 344	—	383	521
All parents present in household in labor force	257	413	885	384	602	1 095	—	289	379
Persons 16 to 19 years	158	255	394	165	259	365	78	124	151
Not enrolled in school	44	85	71	40	71	20	78	22	26
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	34	37	21	13	14	78	6	3
Not high school graduate	9	32	34	10	13	12	71	7	6
Employed	9	7	21	4	—	6	—	5	3
Unemployed	—	13	—	—	7	6	—	1	—
Not in labor force	—	12	13	6	6	—	71	1	3
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 009	1 882	2 999	1 493	1 858	3 434	19	1 075	1 457
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	99	166	267	75	125	307	—	88	115
Professional specialty occupations	99	185	453	94	181	493	—	155	83
Technicians and related support occupations	23	62	82	27	65	117	—	39	50
Sales occupations	87	165	467	187	115	341	—	107	201
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	165	380	423	254	365	616	—	169	257
Private household occupations	—	3	—	8	2	19	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	37	10	15	41	28	64	19	45	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	124	125	358	188	160	225	—	131	148
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	58	16	12	39	55	—	12	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	226	222	386	245	328	525	—	159	220
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	52	297	383	226	252	441	—	86	173
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	112	35	83	95	76	—	36	114
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	97	114	53	103	155	—	48	44
Construction	32	83	86	59	124	143	—	70	146
Manufacturing	333	616	1 014	444	591	1 211	—	234	315
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	53	98	50	107	132	124	—	51	96
Wholesale and retail trade	243	494	753	357	465	623	—	231	381
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49	94	169	85	44	234	—	77	101
Business and repair services	6	39	117	68	95	108	—	34	73
Professional and related services	176	294	685	236	231	686	—	220	212
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 009	1 882	2 999	1 493	1 858	3 434	19	1 075	1 457
Private wage and salary workers	847	1 612	2 483	1 244	1 521	2 832	—	816	1 217
Government workers	71	150	265	129	361	190	19	190	142
Local government workers	33	55	162	60	45	143	—	80	52
Self-employed workers	72	104	234	105	183	201	—	65	88
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 124	2 125	3 369	1 673	2 121	3 865	903	1 201	1 633
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	873	1 691	2 517	1 352	1 644	3 001	753	910	1 316
50 to 52 weeks	701	1 310	1 891	1 059	1 248	2 306	100	625	927
40 to 49 weeks	70	181	321	141	132	297	53	135	149
27 to 39 weeks	15	77	128	72	79	183	173	75	116
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	93	206	424	167	265	458	25	134	108
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 270	2 364	3 913	1 951	2 436	4 614	19	1 341	1 882
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	58	162	56	44	155	—	39	47
With a mobility limitation	—	30	18	8	25	82	—	24	29
In labor force	—	16	7	8	9	26	—	5	2
With a self-care limitation	28	50	151	48	19	84	—	19	33
With a work disability	53	171	181	148	197	272	—	97	193
In labor force	31	93	76	87	73	84	—	47	75
Prevented from working	15	51	64	54	87	161	—	44	88
No work disability	1 217	2 193	3 732	1 803	2 239	4 342	19	1 244	1 689
In labor force	951	1 810	2 984	1 496	1 853	3 411	19	1 031	1 376
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	233	441	546	339	407	598	—	377	254
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	85	102	72	74	105	—	69	64
With a mobility limitation	23	64	71	51	68	82	—	58	56
With a self-care limitation	12	43	66	51	40	54	—	39	27
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	46	128	218	110	112	182	—	79	79
Mean family income (dollars)	44 123	24 060	28 578	21 121	22 783	18 845	—	27 443	15 828
1 worker	146	211	348	276	290	597	—	155	232
Mean family income (dollars)	49 758	31 655	36 700	25 106	35 675	35 309	—	31 538	29 037
2 or more workers	385	719	1 222	482	705	1 377	—	372	528
Mean family income (dollars)	52 844	47 056	54 842	39 403	52 461	50 778	—	46 428	44 325

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Madison County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	49 857	49 857	24 335	1 628	1 870	1 355	1 146	1 675	1 201
Less than \$5,000	3 268	3 268	2 180	94	146	50	18	248	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 842	4 842	3 054	85	230	53	33	166	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 046	5 046	2 804	105	193	107	51	142	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 543	9 543	4 846	244	383	216	147	180	205
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 862	7 862	3 836	238	309	213	175	156	169
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 820	8 820	3 700	319	303	306	255	291	270
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 465	7 465	2 791	393	215	255	248	276	283
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 095	2 095	785	90	69	72	132	161	32
\$100,000 or more	916	916	339	60	22	83	87	55	48
Median (dollars)	27 435	27 435	23 221	36 463	24 591	37 092	42 093	31 989	36 113
Mean (dollars)	33 034	33 034	29 165	41 517	30 312	45 082	51 448	39 377	39 320
Families	36 087	36 087	16 030	1 219	1 309	1 144	876	1 295	975
Median income (dollars)	33 332	33 332	28 901	43 869	30 578	38 786	49 219	37 454	38 218
Males 15 years and over, with income	45 908	45 908	20 246	1 639	1 627	1 354	1 031	1 395	1 228
Median income (dollars)	20 114	20 114	17 987	23 367	19 063	24 224	32 639	23 355	24 231
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.8	51.8	48.5	48.0	48.6	59.2	50.5	54.6	62.8
Median income (dollars)	30 635	30 635	28 069	36 855	28 214	37 906	41 540	33 850	29 539
Females 15 years and over, with income	45 463	45 463	22 212	1 526	1 641	1 412	1 027	1 582	1 192
Median income (dollars)	9 295	9 295	8 951	11 990	8 789	10 371	14 482	11 463	9 392
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	29.9	28.2	31.5	31.4	31.4	26.7	32.9	36.9
Median income (dollars)	17 233	17 233	16 900	20 060	18 464	16 858	24 500	18 380	16 894
Per capita income (dollars)	12 811	12 811	12 161	16 406	12 523	14 816	22 230	15 491	14 265
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	49 857	49 857	24 335	1 628	1 870	1 355	1 146	1 675	1 201
With earnings	38 295	38 295	17 851	1 313	1 360	1 196	796	1 244	1 042
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 114	34 114	30 322	39 404	32 672	42 121	48 898	42 377	38 503
With Social Security income	15 181	15 181	7 929	514	634	278	478	457	333
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 225	8 225	8 064	10 089	7 992	8 165	10 031	8 860	7 594
With public assistance income	3 289	3 289	2 144	39	135	63	22	202	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 658	3 658	3 625	6 373	3 494	3 101	4 677	2 927	4 170
With retirement income	11 077	11 077	5 498	402	392	232	350	312	269
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 657	8 657	8 270	12 407	7 649	13 182	14 105	11 468	7 934
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 960	37 960	34 116	47 780	35 730	47 186	58 159	43 665	42 176
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 552	35 552	30 102	44 533	33 567	46 447	57 367	32 997	41 739
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 076	40 076	37 618	49 932	37 446	48 101	58 503	54 788	42 614
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 314	42 314	39 554	49 750	40 219	54 256	59 654	53 115	44 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 598	42 598	38 826	48 355	41 249	55 439	60 068	48 429	46 977
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 094	42 094	40 081	50 603	39 544	52 896	59 481	56 436	42 714
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 804	18 804	17 682	32 456	13 856	18 167	36 508	20 186	22 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 949	12 949	11 310	20 954	12 032	14 095	25 707	10 364	16 119
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 107	28 107	27 918	47 366	18 525	23 878	44 608	45 661	39 011
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	36 087	36 087	16 030	1 219	1 309	1 144	876	1 295	975
Householder worked in 1989	28 109	28 109	12 038	936	942	987	657	964	787
With related children under 18 years	17 965	17 965	8 088	511	628	667	269	685	507
With related children under 5 years	6 942	6 942	3 375	204	236	233	127	280	153
Married-couple families	28 739	28 739	11 686	1 052	1 086	907	816	916	841
Householder worked in 1989	22 750	22 750	8 922	819	806	774	611	725	682
With related children under 18 years	13 077	13 077	5 139	406	457	504	245	386	422
With related children under 5 years	5 138	5 138	2 247	158	179	185	124	150	124
Female householder, no husband present	5 861	5 861	3 563	124	178	185	49	345	105
Householder worked in 1989	4 111	4 111	2 497	85	101	161	37	205	82
With related children under 18 years	4 051	4 051	2 531	75	150	123	21	267	75
With related children under 5 years	1 485	1 485	998	20	46	27	3	113	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 937	16 937	10 131	566	633	289	288	518	291
Nonfamily householder	13 770	13 770	8 305	409	561	211	270	380	226
65 years and over	6 191	6 191	3 690	155	259	81	168	163	81
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	125 156	125 156	57 406	4 101	4 586	3 928	2 673	4 379	3 331
Persons under 18 years	31 883	31 883	14 188	884	1 086	1 167	506	1 209	882
Related children under 18 years	31 756	31 756	14 114	880	1 086	1 167	506	1 209	882
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 497	23 497	10 048	673	786	920	373	897	686
Persons 65 years and over	17 420	17 420	9 060	667	743	338	679	553	354
Persons 75 years and over	6 813	6 813	3 720	221	275	91	297	237	101
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	3 709	3 709	2 439	67	143	81	5	286	63
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.3	15.2	5.5	10.9	7.1	.6	22.1	6.5
Householder worked in 1989	2 201	2 201	1 441	34	64	48	2	150	47
With related children under 18 years	3 082	3 082	2 065	43	135	67	2	257	40
With related children under 5 years	1 594	1 594	1 103	28	67	35	2	158	22
Married-couple families	1 351	1 351	790	41	31	33	5	84	28
Householder worked in 1989	847	847	488	23	23	6	2	49	23
With related children under 18 years	892	892	541	17	23	19	2	64	12
With related children under 5 years	509	509	335	17	23	19	2	33	6
Female householder, no husband present	2 161	2 161	1 498	26	104	40	—	185	28
Householder worked in 1989	1 206	1 206	848	11	41	34	—	84	17
With related children under 18 years	2 032	2 032	1 405	26	104	40	—	176	28
With related children under 5 years	1 005	1 005	706	11	44	8	—	108	16
Unrelated individuals	3 976	3 976	2 525	198	167	53	19	106	56
Nonfamily householder	2 500	2 500	1 618	82	127	17	15	86	31
65 years and over	1 304	1 304	791	27	79	9	9	22	20
Persons	15 926	15 926	10 320	435	576	286	31	997	224
Percent below poverty level	12.7	12.7	18.0	10.6	12.6	7.3	1.2	22.8	6.7
Persons under 18 years	6 321	6 321	4 135	104	216	106	3	510	68
Related children under 18 years	6 221	6 221	4 082	100	216	106	3	510	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 084	4 084	2 644	68	132	75	—	326	34
Persons 65 years and over	1 760	1 760	1 039	32	79	9	14	48	40
Persons 75 years and over	881	881	525	—	38	—	12	39	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 608	7 608	5 033	201	361	110	13	780	48
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 892	20 892	13 011	489	839	384	62	1 102	408
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	37 527	37 527	21 359	683	1 292	915	134	1 467	598

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County—Can.		Anderson city, Modisan County							
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 123	1 350	216	594	1 392	1 153	1 646	782	444	1 089
Less than \$5,000	59	44	55	72	165	134	308	86	53	110
\$5,000 to \$9,999	84	73	81	80	222	153	267	126	74	230
\$10,000 to \$14,999	155	111	21	80	247	162	158	110	69	166
\$15,000 to \$24,999	249	211	14	119	340	192	380	126	116	231
\$25,000 to \$34,999	300	231	19	70	179	218	192	126	62	142
\$35,000 to \$49,999	426	285	17	55	157	131	228	135	28	144
\$50,000 to \$74,999	553	263	7	71	65	106	61	66	26	66
\$75,000 to \$99,999	194	73	9	18	9	43	52	7	7	—
\$100,000 or more	103	59	—	29	8	14	—	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	43 130	35 236	7 427	18 929	17 348	20 980	16 563	20 990	16 413	16 528
Mean (dollars)	44 714	40 690	15 428	29 350	20 816	26 542	21 250	23 836	23 306	20 693
Families	1 805	1 107	61	347	829	780	1 065	520	311	667
Median income (dollars)	45 453	40 954	25 208	30 104	20 846	21 351	18 561	23 929	17 112	21 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 151	1 357	82	521	1 231	926	1 174	608	350	799
Median income (dollars)	30 505	24 003	14 286	15 545	14 420	16 627	12 582	12 500	11 507	14 176
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.2	56.6	37.8	45.3	50.4	50.0	38.8	52.8	41.7	44.6
Median income (dollars)	40 273	33 421	28 917	34 500	21 528	23 590	21 761	22 091	16 029	25 000
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 043	1 254	202	486	1 151	1 012	1 479	716	524	908
Median income (dollars)	10 006	10 869	5 490	8 006	6 785	9 282	7 596	9 035	7 824	7 285
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	38.3	6.9	25.9	23.4	40.4	24.6	31.0	27.7	30.9
Median income (dollars)	21 547	17 136	26 250	15 455	13 750	16 410	18 378	15 217	14 375	13 083
Per capita income (dollars)	16 134	14 788	8 820	11 720	8 927	10 459	8 788	9 835	8 812	8 809
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 123	1 350	216	594	1 392	1 153	1 646	782	444	1 089
With earnings	1 765	1 151	73	427	1 010	854	1 153	602	327	829
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 221	39 005	24 596	33 739	21 742	28 068	23 070	23 699	20 957	21 348
With Social Security income	482	371	147	184	428	298	570	224	168	337
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 483	7 882	5 088	8 089	7 739	8 012	7 226	8 171	8 873	7 672
With public assistance income	49	35	56	82	147	187	257	109	66	97
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 907	4 339	3 202	2 004	3 403	2 985	3 633	4 126	3 761	2 554
With retirement income	400	329	47	81	259	167	359	156	112	142
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 286	11 899	8 117	6 178	5 330	6 911	6 310	6 444	8 278	5 749
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	48 036	45 061	30 395	38 432	23 938	27 954	22 714	25 905	26 329	24 081
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 611	44 150	15 612	34 591	20 088	23 988	17 578	22 850	15 740	22 952
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 394	45 833	41 377	43 247	28 691	32 801	28 158	29 280	36 716	25 548
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 709	48 232	37 414	44 831	27 221	38 929	31 338	32 409	27 989	27 505
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 618	48 582	17 421	38 787	25 860	39 720	29 862	36 085	23 989	27 290
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 969	47 948	46 745	50 720	28 875	38 159	32 478	29 634	30 753	27 767
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 147	24 711	13 501	12 528	14 411	13 522	15 080	18 983	25 120	11 539
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 767	18 826	13 501	8 623	6 599	10 267	9 264	12 690	7 702	12 342
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 694	31 031	—	19 240	26 035	20 920	23 569	31 652	59 086	9 863
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 805	1 107	61	347	829	780	1 065	520	311	667
Householder worked in 1989	1 544	899	51	272	666	555	751	417	211	505
With related children under 18 years	876	532	26	202	485	487	671	309	164	400
With related children under 5 years	302	130	13	75	279	157	298	104	111	210
Married-couple families	1 510	961	44	231	567	391	491	272	186	495
Householder worked in 1989	1 309	782	39	193	463	300	349	227	139	391
With related children under 18 years	710	448	14	123	318	217	265	117	80	271
With related children under 5 years	244	116	7	51	194	69	102	37	52	146
Female householder, no husband present	229	112	12	87	209	311	487	226	118	145
Householder worked in 1989	188	89	12	50	162	219	339	168	65	93
With related children under 18 years	141	64	12	55	145	235	361	181	84	121
With related children under 5 years	45	2	6	17	71	88	196	62	59	64
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	440	313	155	315	762	419	723	347	193	499
Nonfamily householder	318	243	155	247	563	373	581	262	133	422
65 years and over	89	112	123	104	274	118	282	115	51	143
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 754	3 677	368	1 450	3 282	2 951	4 039	1 922	1 131	2 517
Persons under 18 years	1 485	953	71	399	959	888	1 158	565	333	682
Related children under 18 years	1 472	953	71	399	939	878	1 158	562	333	654
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 172	753	46	307	638	640	790	432	182	399
Persons 65 years and over	555	407	149	160	444	360	581	248	190	333
Persons 75 years and over	170	141	77	61	233	182	212	101	92	140
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	85	43	13	66	226	199	327	111	101	171
Percent below poverty level	4.7	3.9	21.3	19.0	27.3	25.5	30.7	21.3	32.5	25.6
Householder worked in 1989	68	24	13	62	162	91	200	77	75	110
With related children under 18 years	79	32	13	62	196	157	293	101	94	145
With related children under 5 years	58	9	13	30	101	68	154	47	61	87
Married-couple families	9	35	7	16	90	47	50	24	31	73
Householder worked in 1989	9	24	7	12	67	29	37	12	31	57
With related children under 18 years	9	24	7	12	74	23	36	19	31	60
With related children under 5 years	—	7	7	6	42	16	14	12	17	42
Female householder, no husband present	63	8	6	43	129	147	246	76	63	90
Householder worked in 1989	46	—	6	17	88	62	142	54	37	45
With related children under 18 years	57	8	6	43	115	129	233	76	63	77
With related children under 5 years	45	2	6	17	52	52	140	35	44	45
Unrelated individuals	110	72	72	74	193	86	179	110	54	166
Nonfamily householder	35	48	72	55	110	79	128	66	9	111
65 years and over	17	15	60	21	63	27	71	24	—	33
Persons	413	219	133	327	998	763	1 159	466	435	741
Percent below poverty level	7.2	6.0	36.1	22.6	30.4	25.9	28.7	24.2	38.5	29.4
Persons under 18 years	210	53	41	138	471	374	552	202	229	285
Related children under 18 years	197	53	41	138	458	374	552	199	229	257
Related children 5 to 17 years	129	39	16	92	310	248	350	148	145	148
Persons 65 years and over	23	29	60	21	63	73	82	35	10	40
Persons 75 years and over	13	2	33	7	27	39	35	21	—	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	221	72	73	115	489	305	772	269	213	319
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	501	288	182	441	1 154	920	1 456	605	468	923
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	871	731	244	622	1 814	1 435	2 142	1 053	709	1 380

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 004	1 473	1 187	1 270	1 374	1 626	1 311	299	1 653	1 513
Less than \$5,000	91	166	92	16	89	146	47	13	248	56
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123	277	107	139	78	210	50	14	166	225
\$10,000 to \$14,999	204	217	199	124	85	187	107	16	142	86
\$15,000 to \$24,999	259	312	298	316	232	338	216	45	178	285
\$25,000 to \$34,999	178	198	197	228	221	284	208	15	154	261
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97	232	163	183	257	254	303	68	289	294
\$50,000 to \$74,999	32	56	98	221	301	161	242	57	264	253
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	10	25	37	63	46	67	41	157	46
\$100,000 or more	—	—	8	6	48	—	71	30	55	7
Median (dollars)	16 750	16 635	22 285	26 429	34 043	22 976	36 495	40 865	31 648	28 324
Mean (dollars)	21 130	21 040	26 086	31 542	39 265	26 533	43 670	55 105	39 128	32 263
Families	557	901	602	876	987	1 125	1 109	215	1 278	1 010
Median income (dollars)	20 104	19 909	30 372	30 933	41 465	28 019	37 893	55 470	37 037	35 923
Males 15 years and over, with income	796	1 080	1 327	1 029	1 366	1 392	1 304	273	1 373	1 245
Median income (dollars)	12 708	15 538	9 017	21 530	21 881	17 054	23 973	33 438	22 977	24 578
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.1	49.1	25.2	48.7	45.9	47.5	59.8	54.2	54.6	54.0
Median income (dollars)	17 404	25 462	28 686	26 989	36 125	26 121	37 237	40 499	33 650	31 369
Females 15 years and over, with income	793	1 195	1 681	1 126	1 446	1 446	1 375	254	1 565	1 299
Median income (dollars)	9 948	7 235	5 249	10 601	12 200	8 608	10 356	11 528	11 400	9 308
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.7	31.2	16.6	24.7	30.3	31.7	31.4	28.7	32.6	26.9
Median income (dollars)	14 743	14 962	14 194	17 955	19 435	18 571	16 771	21 875	18 426	18 878
Per capita income (dollars)	9 463	9 514	9 586	13 911	16 036	10 919	14 366	24 771	15 418	14 711
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 004	1 473	1 187	1 270	1 374	1 626	1 311	299	1 653	1 513
With earnings	707	1 077	915	890	1 109	1 182	1 161	211	1 224	1 093
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 828	22 558	25 379	31 113	37 545	28 538	40 635	50 946	42 233	34 287
With Social Security income	295	428	357	511	442	542	265	107	453	539
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 444	7 030	8 504	9 244	10 038	8 025	8 153	10 569	8 865	7 019
With public assistance income	115	177	83	47	32	126	63	10	202	60
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 343	3 315	4 229	5 310	6 454	3 295	3 101	4 800	2 927	8 018
With retirement income	239	307	277	391	321	316	220	68	306	424
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 104	6 223	6 334	9 679	11 506	7 191	12 749	13 342	11 360	9 739
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	23 623	23 211	33 654	35 915	46 012	31 000	45 416	65 315	43 492	38 795
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 707	20 624	29 904	36 265	42 414	29 273	44 542	50 588	32 698	38 846
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 193	25 679	36 643	35 701	48 494	32 463	46 528	70 756	54 735	38 762
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 468	29 818	36 238	37 737	48 385	35 262	52 213	67 407	53 048	40 526
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 684	29 535	34 027	38 743	47 090	36 534	53 166	54 595	48 277	42 349
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 298	30 036	37 612	37 152	49 201	34 347	51 091	71 790	56 399	39 387
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 271	11 676	18 328	24 109	31 169	11 298	17 969	26 522	20 186	21 921
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 119	8 374	17 664	17 289	20 954	8 013	14 095	15 862	10 364	13 931
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 651	16 599	20 210	27 752	46 383	18 525	23 623	39 313	45 661	28 874
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	557	901	602	876	987	1 125	1 109	215	1 278	1 010
Householder worked in 1989	414	633	483	615	756	790	955	173	949	773
With related children under 18 years	282	505	267	352	425	560	655	61	676	409
With related children under 5 years	110	221	100	120	178	222	228	39	278	178
Married-couple families	370	540	493	723	833	920	875	204	899	879
Householder worked in 1989	268	398	393	493	645	672	745	162	710	663
With related children under 18 years	163	242	189	280	326	407	492	55	377	351
With related children under 5 years	60	107	82	120	138	167	180	39	148	157
Female householder, no husband present	157	274	69	112	117	160	182	11	345	101
Householder worked in 1989	116	184	50	89	85	83	158	11	205	80
With related children under 18 years	105	215	51	44	75	132	123	6	267	51
With related children under 5 years	50	79	18	—	20	44	27	—	113	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	568	703	772	446	532	564	280	87	511	550
Nonfamily householder	447	572	585	394	387	501	202	84	375	503
65 years and over	150	210	197	206	145	209	72	43	163	277
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 225	3 239	2 497	2 860	3 346	3 994	3 800	671	4 320	3 315
Persons under 18 years	551	803	497	574	666	972	1 139	122	1 193	606
Related children under 18 years	551	798	493	574	662	972	1 139	122	1 193	606
Related children 5 to 17 years	404	544	346	412	498	691	897	84	883	385
Persons 65 years and over	309	477	473	605	567	623	318	141	552	610
Persons 75 years and over	154	207	223	246	184	232	88	76	237	232
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	109	254	33	16	60	143	81	—	286	50
Percent below poverty level	19.6	28.4	5.5	1.8	6.1	12.7	7.3	—	22.4	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	76	155	11	10	34	64	48	—	150	37
With related children under 18 years	83	206	23	16	43	135	67	—	257	36
With related children under 5 years	27	128	17	5	28	67	35	—	158	23
Married-couple families	57	70	21	16	34	31	33	—	84	26
Householder worked in 1989	38	50	5	10	23	23	6	—	49	13
With related children under 18 years	37	45	11	16	17	23	19	—	64	12
With related children under 5 years	7	33	5	5	17	23	19	—	33	12
Female householder, no husband present	46	150	12	—	26	104	40	—	185	24
Householder worked in 1989	32	92	6	—	11	41	34	—	84	24
With related children under 18 years	46	132	12	—	26	104	40	—	176	24
With related children under 5 years	20	72	12	—	11	44	8	—	108	11
Unrelated individuals	163	189	216	43	193	167	50	13	106	104
Nonfamily householder	89	115	107	28	77	127	14	13	86	88
65 years and over	43	44	25	—	22	79	6	7	22	70
Persons	544	918	325	113	416	576	283	13	997	258
Percent below poverty level	24.4	28.3	13.0	4.0	12.4	14.4	7.4	1.9	23.1	7.8
Persons under 18 years	172	337	54	38	104	216	106	—	510	78
Related children under 18 years	172	332	54	38	100	216	106	—	510	78
Related children 5 to 17 years	145	171	33	27	68	132	75	—	326	48
Persons 65 years and over	63	87	46	—	27	79	6	7	48	85
Persons 75 years and over	36	44	17	—	—	38	—	7	39	60
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	236	339	161	45	201	361	110	7	780	64
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	673	1 094	472	309	470	837	378	29	1 102	351
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 187	1 608	979	629	629	1 272	909	54	1 467	789

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 762	1 523	—	24	—	—	254	244	44	847
Less than \$5,000	202	31	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	356	76	—	—	—	—	7	20	3	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	271	153	—	—	—	—	20	6	—	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	520	329	—	—	—	—	12	45	—	102
\$25,000 to \$34,999	521	354	—	9	—	—	17	25	5	160
\$35,000 to \$49,999	425	232	—	8	—	—	62	49	3	187
\$50,000 to \$74,999	365	273	—	7	—	—	92	54	13	191
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70	58	—	—	—	—	27	23	5	91
\$100,000 or more	32	17	—	—	—	—	12	22	12	57
Median (dollars)	25 630	29 262	—	48 438	—	—	50 420	40 625	65 502	42 650
Mean (dollars)	29 605	34 465	—	44 944	—	—	53 700	55 491	87 135	50 156
Families	1 700	1 073	—	17	—	—	232	184	35	661
Median income (dollars)	31 222	34 103	—	34 861	—	—	50 849	44 000	73 412	48 011
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 003	1 343	—	24	—	—	273	235	50	758
Median income (dollars)	21 938	21 460	—	35 938	—	—	31 406	31 856	45 000	32 384
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.2	54.8	—	62.5	—	—	58.2	54.9	42.0	49.2
Median income (dollars)	30 928	32 311	—	37 344	—	—	41 042	47 589	90 450	42 094
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 387	1 340	—	17	—	—	270	195	37	773
Median income (dollars)	9 185	12 323	—	13 750	—	—	11 019	9 620	11 250	15 646
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	28.4	—	—	—	—	37.0	29.7	29.7	26.0
Median income (dollars)	18 140	16 375	—	—	—	—	23 864	17 500	27 083	25 272
Per capita income (dollars)	13 890	14 618	—	26 279	—	—	18 078	23 410	29 434	21 378
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 762	1 523	—	24	—	—	254	244	44	847
With earnings	1 834	1 158	—	15	—	—	204	178	35	585
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 178	33 668	—	52 320	—	—	49 509	60 122	91 409	48 159
With Social Security income	1 093	532	—	9	—	—	72	92	13	371
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 597	8 897	—	10 941	—	—	10 400	7 794	8 404	9 876
With public assistance income	191	37	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 233	4 648	—	—	—	—	6 000	6 283	—	4 575
With retirement income	778	519	—	9	—	—	81	76	12	282
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 392	9 034	—	18 710	—	—	15 976	9 552	21 110	14 289
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 200	39 469	—	40 392	—	—	55 302	64 649	103 264	55 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 098	36 759	—	36 759	—	—	54 824	68 730	145 013	59 266
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 947	40 961	—	40 392	—	—	55 568	62 524	81 482	54 266
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 329	41 976	—	40 392	—	—	54 942	67 691	110 118	57 070
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 960	41 344	—	—	—	—	53 641	81 586	145 013	61 574
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 790	42 299	—	40 392	—	—	55 648	62 524	89 181	55 058
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 173	24 118	—	—	—	—	53 960	36 591	30 159	39 398
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 251	18 168	—	—	—	—	—	36 591	—	29 645
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 227	29 986	—	—	—	—	53 960	—	30 159	45 759
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 700	1 073	—	17	—	—	232	184	35	661
Householder worked in 1989	1 223	838	—	8	—	—	180	152	32	484
With related children under 18 years	739	413	—	—	—	—	86	68	12	208
With related children under 5 years	274	180	—	—	—	—	26	14	5	88
Married-couple families	1 374	882	—	17	—	—	219	166	32	612
Householder worked in 1989	997	667	—	8	—	—	174	134	29	449
With related children under 18 years	532	320	—	—	—	—	80	50	12	190
With related children under 5 years	222	169	—	—	—	—	20	12	5	85
Female householder, no husband present	297	143	—	—	—	—	7	18	3	38
Householder worked in 1989	205	123	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	26
With related children under 18 years	192	76	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	15
With related children under 5 years	52	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 165	533	—	7	—	—	34	69	9	201
Nonfamily householder	1 062	450	—	7	—	—	22	60	9	186
65 years and over	591	217	—	—	—	—	10	50	9	125
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 857	3 581	—	41	—	—	755	592	128	2 002
Persons under 18 years	1 257	753	—	—	—	—	218	114	28	384
Related children under 18 years	1 257	753	—	—	—	—	218	114	28	384
Related children 5 to 17 years	918	552	—	—	—	—	175	95	23	289
Persons 65 years and over	1 305	606	—	9	—	—	100	120	20	538
Persons 75 years and over	525	218	—	—	—	—	37	43	3	221
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	156	35	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5
Percent below poverty level	9.2	3.3	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	.8
Householder worked in 1989	75	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With related children under 18 years	109	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With related children under 5 years	42	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Married-couple families	66	14	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5
Householder worked in 1989	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With related children under 18 years	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With related children under 5 years	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Female householder, no husband present	90	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	58	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	82	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	257	90	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	6
Nonfamily householder	204	40	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2
65 years and over	159	15	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2
Persons	660	195	—	—	—	—	19	—	3	18
Percent below poverty level	11.3	5.4	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	2.3	.9
Persons under 18 years	172	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Related children under 18 years	172	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Related children 5 to 17 years	119	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	186	21	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	7
Persons 75 years and over	108	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	142	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	887	260	—	—	—	—	19	2	6	33
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 661	776	—	—	—	—	54	20	6	80

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	22	1 169	2 086	1 334	1 269	1 355	2 380	1 309	1 201	796
Less than \$5,000	—	51	176	121	85	47	181	20	38	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	112	199	135	117	51	323	47	58	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	109	209	183	174	138	309	53	98	96
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2	179	517	290	286	262	589	156	205	186
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2	209	371	198	146	190	381	160	169	116
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2	219	402	182	198	284	330	271	270	168
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12	252	151	201	145	264	209	428	283	122
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	28	50	24	78	103	58	136	32	28
\$100,000 or more	—	10	11	—	40	16	—	38	48	3
Median (dollars)	63 730	31 496	23 014	21 745	22 451	34 523	21 531	44 544	36 113	27 900
Mean (dollars)	58 094	33 509	26 799	27 383	32 301	39 088	25 687	48 644	39 320	31 867
Families	17	930	1 542	992	884	1 082	1 738	1 131	975	655
Median income (dollars)	63 511	35 784	27 266	28 145	34 868	41 522	24 245	50 261	38 218	32 390
Males 15 years and over, with income	22	1 146	1 900	1 187	1 117	1 344	2 132	1 456	1 228	760
Median income (dollars)	45 772	21 265	17 892	17 726	19 928	24 891	16 302	30 967	24 231	19 924
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.5	61.4	55.3	47.8	52.3	54.3	46.3	56.0	62.8	56.1
Median income (dollars)	46 412	27 300	25 441	27 263	31 625	37 073	21 789	42 033	29 539	27 361
Females 15 years and over, with income	17	972	1 967	1 157	1 033	1 224	2 223	1 303	1 192	739
Median income (dollars)	13 542	10 283	7 782	9 063	9 275	8 932	7 288	11 235	9 392	8 814
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.8	33.3	26.9	30.6	21.9	27.4	22.7	35.3	36.9	35.3
Median income (dollars)	14 375	14 226	12 961	15 875	18 716	18 218	14 272	19 797	16 894	15 129
Per capita income (dollars)	20 896	12 453	9 934	10 430	13 669	14 057	9 864	16 812	14 265	11 729
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	22	1 169	2 086	1 334	1 269	1 355	2 380	1 309	1 201	796
With earnings	20	973	1 532	944	882	1 148	1 760	1 122	1 042	618
Mean earnings (dollars)	51 172	33 277	29 671	29 807	35 382	37 402	27 070	48 382	38 503	32 988
With Social Security income	4	306	650	475	500	386	763	298	333	236
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 330	9 118	7 629	7 555	7 908	9 465	8 051	9 551	7 594	8 152
With public assistance income	—	69	90	141	78	49	225	42	47	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	4 303	3 350	3 219	1 947	4 799	3 161	2 567	4 170	4 245
With retirement income	6	207	428	368	296	306	516	266	269	227
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16 989	7 020	5 771	6 787	7 875	9 362	7 623	12 521	7 934	8 207
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	56 660	37 674	30 320	31 884	39 812	43 801	29 126	51 682	42 176	35 198
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 697	36 362	29 032	29 026	43 018	43 426	26 341	53 031	41 739	34 668
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 868	38 932	31 795	34 446	37 504	44 123	32 070	50 513	42 614	35 605
Married-couple families (dollars)	56 660	39 197	34 164	36 384	41 488	46 381	33 176	53 785	44 757	37 996
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 697	38 556	33 947	37 732	46 429	48 331	33 288	57 053	46 977	38 546
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 868	39 796	34 397	35 360	38 002	44 861	33 086	51 142	42 714	37 593
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	25 565	15 146	14 783	20 219	18 829	12 708	25 008	22 659	17 671
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	17 816	11 462	6 092	11 689	12 327	8 774	23 036	16 119	17 341
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	37 464	19 640	32 777	29 724	30 040	23 912	29 986	39 011	18 231
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	17	930	1 542	992	884	1 082	1 738	1 131	975	655
Householder worked in 1989	15	797	1 128	677	658	832	1 278	942	787	521
With related children under 18 years	9	470	874	483	388	528	905	542	507	309
With related children under 5 years	2	144	370	188	148	163	362	163	153	125
Married-couple families	17	822	1 168	785	788	984	1 354	1 031	841	553
Householder worked in 1989	15	709	867	575	579	777	1 021	864	682	437
With related children under 18 years	9	407	628	346	339	455	616	478	422	254
With related children under 5 years	2	136	242	133	133	138	241	136	124	107
Female householder, no husband present	—	71	293	175	74	79	304	74	105	62
Householder worked in 1989	—	57	180	84	62	36	177	52	82	48
With related children under 18 years	—	48	189	125	44	54	225	53	75	44
With related children under 5 years	—	7	81	55	15	6	97	21	23	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7	314	770	388	409	337	832	241	291	173
Nonfamily householder	5	239	544	342	385	273	642	178	226	141
65 years and over	—	134	241	156	254	82	322	61	81	81
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	59	3 141	5 567	3 517	3 024	3 688	6 197	3 786	3 331	2 182
Persons under 18 years	16	838	1 570	969	694	996	1 680	961	882	585
Related children under 18 years	16	834	1 556	969	694	996	1 668	956	882	583
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	642	1 125	722	525	769	1 216	772	686	427
Persons 65 years and over	1	407	742	486	575	425	813	335	354	249
Persons 75 years and over	—	189	307	214	236	138	337	93	101	96
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	73	163	163	96	51	229	17	63	40
Percent below poverty level	—	7.8	10.6	16.4	10.9	4.7	13.2	1.5	6.5	6.1
Householder worked in 1989	—	52	93	74	71	13	145	6	47	27
With related children under 18 years	—	44	139	134	72	37	196	17	40	36
With related children under 5 years	—	13	91	77	47	10	66	6	22	13
Married-couple families	—	66	58	51	79	28	64	5	28	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	47	43	28	60	7	49	—	23	3
With related children under 18 years	—	37	43	22	61	14	41	5	12	7
With related children under 5 years	—	13	34	22	47	10	—	—	6	3
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	105	105	17	23	157	12	28	24
Householder worked in 1989	—	5	50	39	11	6	88	6	17	19
With related children under 18 years	—	7	96	105	11	23	147	12	28	24
With related children under 5 years	—	—	57	55	—	—	66	6	16	8
Unrelated individuals	—	86	247	100	76	82	185	58	56	37
Nonfamily householder	—	38	134	90	70	45	134	19	31	23
65 years and over	—	28	71	49	56	18	108	15	20	16
Persons	—	245	802	653	417	250	921	108	224	166
Percent below poverty level	—	11.0	14.4	18.6	13.8	6.8	14.9	2.9	6.7	7.6
Persons under 18 years	—	113	336	304	160	72	403	34	68	75
Related children under 18 years	—	109	322	304	160	72	397	29	68	73
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	91	168	180	94	57	290	23	34	58
Persons 65 years and over	—	30	95	99	67	28	120	15	40	16
Persons 75 years and over	—	20	43	35	51	18	75	10	15	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	156	290	331	197	154	485	67	48	56
Persons below 75 percent of poverty level	—	443	1 127	761	536	331	1 375	175	408	252
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	922	2 221	1 229	941	791	2 792	474	598	549

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	689	1 373	2 099	1 219	1 350	2 536	19	911	1 016
Less than \$5,000	12	27	59	82	44	49	—	23	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	50	80	84	73	73	148	19	69	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	121	155	101	111	106	—	82	93
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	269	249	274	211	356	—	207	227
\$25,000 to \$34,999	97	185	291	257	231	464	—	179	173
\$35,000 to \$49,999	146	373	418	266	285	577	—	178	250
\$50,000 to \$74,999	158	256	546	145	263	627	—	133	129
\$75,000 to \$99,999	81	36	194	14	73	155	—	28	42
\$100,000 or more	29	26	103	7	59	54	—	12	18
Median (dollars)	40 844	35 154	43 068	26 930	35 236	38 994	5 360	29 075	30 721
Mean (dollars)	47 182	36 476	44 712	30 001	40 690	41 803	5 475	33 447	34 463
Families	577	1 058	1 788	868	1 107	2 156	—	606	839
Median income (dollars)	42 031	39 750	45 474	30 778	40 954	42 447	—	35 833	33 687
Males 15 years and over, with income	707	1 356	2 127	1 039	1 357	2 535	1 107	784	1 042
Median income (dollars)	27 275	22 323	30 454	21 772	24 003	27 537	4 293	20 648	20 899
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.1	59.7	60.2	63.0	56.6	63.5	9.0	50.1	55.6
Median income (dollars)	33 690	29 671	40 282	26 812	33 421	35 286	14 615	30 944	27 835
Females 15 years and over, with income	608	1 229	2 026	1 072	1 254	2 241	7	831	881
Median income (dollars)	12 368	10 930	9 886	9 075	10 869	10 396	3 750	10 691	11 184
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.6	40.5	30.2	37.7	38.3	—	—	27.9	39.5
Median income (dollars)	17 331	17 025	21 547	16 371	17 136	22 639	—	19 453	16 809
Per capita income (dollars)	16 651	14 144	16 062	12 451	14 788	14 905	3 771	13 802	12 318
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	689	1 373	2 099	1 219	1 350	2 536	19	911	1 016
With earnings	582	1 122	1 750	991	1 351	2 213	19	695	878
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 916	37 930	45 160	30 395	39 005	41 741	3 475	33 453	33 887
With Social Security income	160	373	473	313	371	530	—	326	218
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 687	8 393	9 455	7 819	7 882	8 150	—	8 589	8 635
With public assistance income	35	36	49	47	97	97	—	18	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 114	4 381	4 907	4 011	4 339	4 087	—	3 147	3 068
With retirement income	111	257	391	215	329	488	—	259	189
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 437	8 298	11 115	6 947	11 899	9 239	—	8 045	7 949
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	51 368	41 203	48 109	32 540	45 061	43 799	—	40 145	37 414
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 853	40 797	47 611	29 567	44 150	43 801	—	40 820	35 347
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 447	41 551	48 535	34 978	45 833	43 797	—	39 576	39 438
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 494	42 337	51 838	35 933	48 232	46 554	—	43 694	39 226
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 765	42 493	52 618	35 260	48 582	47 925	—	45 918	38 219
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 310	42 200	51 189	36 357	47 948	45 281	—	41 817	40 115
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 440	26 823	26 147	22 058	24 711	20 148	—	25 296	13 890
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 393	17 694	24 767	18 519	18 826	17 298	—	20 655	12 603
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 488	33 721	27 694	27 906	31 031	25 753	—	30 030	17 987
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	577	1 058	1 788	868	1 107	2 156	—	606	839
Householder worked in 1989	514	891	1 536	710	899	1 879	—	465	694
With related children under 18 years	256	536	876	397	532	1 152	—	295	444
With related children under 5 years	78	221	302	169	130	441	—	94	181
Married-couple families	497	951	1 493	654	961	1 879	—	485	761
Householder worked in 1989	441	804	1 301	521	782	1 654	—	374	639
With related children under 18 years	208	465	710	259	448	947	—	229	386
With related children under 5 years	63	198	244	115	116	402	—	75	164
Female householder, no husband present	64	79	229	183	112	181	—	101	46
Householder worked in 1989	57	59	188	158	89	138	—	71	29
With related children under 18 years	32	43	141	114	64	139	—	62	35
With related children under 5 years	6	12	45	45	2	32	—	17	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	135	357	433	415	313	473	19	347	239
Nonfamily householder	112	315	311	351	243	380	19	305	177
65 years and over	70	158	89	101	112	136	—	157	72
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 954	3 541	5 713	2 911	3 677	6 926	19	2 181	2 859
Persons under 18 years	534	860	1 485	671	953	1 921	—	534	802
Related children under 18 years	534	857	1 472	671	953	1 921	—	534	802
Related children 5 to 17 years	437	608	1 172	499	753	1 494	—	409	597
Persons 65 years and over	233	441	546	339	407	598	—	377	254
Persons 75 years and over	71	178	170	75	141	198	—	155	90
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	13	14	85	62	43	87	—	23	36
Percent below poverty level	2.3	1.3	4.8	7.1	3.9	4.0	—	3.8	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	6	5	68	41	24	54	—	15	17
With related children under 18 years	6	11	79	55	32	67	—	18	32
With related children under 5 years	6	2	58	34	9	23	—	9	3
Married-couple families	13	8	9	20	35	44	—	12	18
Householder worked in 1989	6	2	9	7	24	27	—	12	10
With related children under 18 years	6	8	9	13	24	24	—	9	14
With related children under 5 years	6	—	7	7	12	12	—	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	63	42	8	40	—	11	15
Householder worked in 1989	—	3	46	34	—	24	—	3	7
With related children under 18 years	—	3	57	42	8	40	—	9	15
With related children under 5 years	—	2	45	27	2	8	—	4	3
Unrelated individuals	29	46	110	80	72	70	19	40	44
Nonfamily householder	13	34	35	59	48	34	19	24	22
65 years and over	16	17	17	33	15	—	—	10	14
Persons	76	89	413	260	219	317	19	108	179
Percent below poverty level	3.9	2.5	7.2	8.9	6.0	4.6	100.0	5.0	6.3
Persons under 18 years	23	21	210	96	53	121	—	25	69
Related children under 18 years	23	18	197	96	53	121	—	25	69
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	16	129	66	39	100	—	15	62
Persons 65 years and over	28	26	23	46	29	13	—	14	17
Persons 75 years and over	18	19	13	14	2	—	—	12	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	51	36	221	154	72	132	—	38	81
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	125	174	501	364	288	524	19	163	273
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	325	589	871	719	731	1 011	19	496	730

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	119 702	119 702	50 452	2 620	1 293	1 645	1 039	2 570	1 526	
Native	119 085	119 085	50 125	2 609	1 293	1 640	1 007	2 559	1 520	
Foreign born	617	617	327	11	—	5	32	11	6	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	128	128	43	—	—	9	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	112 276	112 276	47 196	2 487	1 196	1 518	993	2 439	1 526	
Speak a language other than English	2 645	2 645	1 050	35	30	38	31	33	97	
Do not speak English "very well"	842	842	250	14	5	9	16	14	26	
In linguistically isolated households	241	241	43	—	—	9	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 765	27 765	11 113	507	224	325	167	489	75	
Preprimary school	2 008	2 008	680	54	4	—	5	49	—	
Public school	1 200	1 200	355	37	—	—	5	37	—	
Elementary or high school	19 890	19 890	7 267	382	187	210	156	376	18	
Public school	18 785	18 785	6 707	344	181	210	134	338	6	
College	5 867	5 867	3 166	71	33	115	6	64	57	
Public college	3 638	3 638	1 403	53	22	96	6	46	44	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	78 790	78 790	33 311	1 877	890	1 119	672	1 840	1 214	
Less than 9th grade	6 765	6 765	3 267	104	79	151	70	103	98	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 622	13 622	6 044	213	144	322	172	209	327	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33 072	33 072	13 460	711	288	456	292	698	558	
Some college, no degree	12 361	12 361	5 087	275	238	128	94	269	170	
Associate degree	3 646	3 646	1 399	140	38	18	6	140	27	
Bachelor's degree	5 265	5 265	2 355	253	67	34	31	246	13	
Graduate or professional degree	4 059	4 059	1 699	181	36	10	7	175	21	
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.1	74.1	72.0	83.1	74.9	57.7	64.0	83.0	65.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	11.8	12.2	23.1	11.6	3.9	5.7	22.9	2.8	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 345	1 345	1 260	1 159	1 829	1 532	1 207	1 162	2 000	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	112 276	112 276	47 196	2 487	1 196	1 518	993	2 439	1 526	
Same house	67 025	67 025	26 291	1 658	651	851	527	1 627	523	
Different house in United States	45 039	45 039	20 835	829	545	667	457	812	1 003	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 128	16 128	11 262	375	345	444	292	359	5	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 419	14 419	2 912	138	57	64	64	138	64	
Different MSA/PMSA	10 213	10 213	4 727	299	73	89	90	298	646	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 279	4 279	1 934	17	70	70	11	17	288	
Abroad	212	212	70	—	—	—	9	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	54 436	54 436	22 646	1 288	537	709	483	1 262	—	
Car, truck, or van	50 790	50 790	20 858	1 245	517	668	446	1 219	—	
Drive alone	43 892	43 892	17 843	1 054	405	575	393	1 034	—	
Carpooled	6 898	6 898	3 015	191	112	93	53	185	—	
Public transportation	180	180	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other means	2 181	2 181	1 246	11	—	41	37	11	—	
Worked at home	1 285	1 285	380	32	20	—	—	32	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.5	18.5	18.9	17.5	16.7	19.4	19.0	—	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	41 438	41 438	18 338	989	490	586	365	965	—	
Central city	29 179	29 179	16 441	884	424	503	343	860	—	
Outside central city	12 259	12 259	1 897	105	66	83	22	105	—	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 998	12 998	4 308	299	47	123	118	297	—	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	94 442	94 442	40 627	2 169	1 043	1 333	861	2 130	1 526	
In labor force	58 840	58 840	24 742	1 377	602	725	541	1 351	—	
Employed	55 334	55 334	23 020	1 324	543	714	483	1 298	—	
Unemployed	3 410	3 410	1 677	53	59	11	58	53	—	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	6.8	3.8	9.8	1.5	10.7	3.9	—	
Females 16 years and over	49 230	49 230	22 070	1 151	549	727	449	1 132	7	
Employed	24 805	24 805	10 460	616	222	313	193	604	—	
Unemployed	1 585	1 585	850	16	19	—	38	16	—	
With own children under 6 years	6 557	6 557	2 825	122	79	108	35	120	—	
In labor force	4 247	4 247	1 773	102	34	65	23	100	—	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 821	8 821	3 246	203	124	82	89	199	—	
In labor force	6 954	6 954	2 619	167	103	47	57	163	—	
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 432	7 432	3 134	157	78	85	74	155	51	
Not enrolled in school	1 711	1 711	770	34	26	33	40	34	51	
Unemployed or not in labor force	748	748	382	6	7	8	24	6	51	
Not high school graduate	745	745	387	21	7	20	27	21	44	
Employed	264	264	120	15	—	12	3	15	—	
Unemployed	179	179	118	6	7	—	6	6	—	
Not in labor force	296	296	143	—	—	8	18	—	44	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 000	64 000	26 588	1 426	658	786	562	1 396	544	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 779	48 779	19 676	1 055	554	607	432	1 029	481	
50 to 52 weeks	35 170	35 170	14 061	853	407	411	304	833	66	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	74 938	74 938	31 441	1 677	778	996	694	1 639	—	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 023	3 023	1 317	48	26	41	47	48	—	
With a mobility limitation	1 519	1 519	729	40	21	33	23	40	—	
In labor force	300	300	153	31	—	—	—	31	—	
With a self-care limitation	2 094	2 094	863	8	26	26	36	8	—	
With a work disability	6 904	6 904	3 455	132	63	103	112	132	—	
In labor force	2 732	2 732	1 485	67	17	13	34	67	—	
Prevented from working	3 394	3 394	1 605	64	40	64	57	64	—	
No work disability	68 034	68 034	27 986	1 545	715	893	582	1 507	—	
In labor force	54 343	54 343	22 387	1 263	560	686	478	1 237	—	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 787	16 787	8 476	492	265	337	167	491	—	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 365	3 365	1 790	70	38	76	46	69	—	
With a mobility limitation	2 558	2 558	1 393	60	33	61	36	59	—	
With a self-care limitation	1 947	1 947	1 006	28	9	42	30	28	—	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116	
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 334	55 334	23 020	1 324	543	714	483	1 298		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 204	4 204	1 776	152	38	60	36	145		
Professional specialty occupations	6 120	6 120	2 554	177	82	19	11	173		
Technicians and related support occupations	1 679	1 679	724	60	18	38	13	58		
Sales occupations	6 134	6 134	2 726	187	56	48	51	185		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 841	8 841	3 682	219	59	92	85	217		
Private household occupations	1 179	1 179	73							
Protective service occupations	1 014	1 014	594	29	5	35		27		
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 403	6 403	3 004	119	52	115	106	117		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	955	955	208		4	8	6			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 559	7 559	2 901	159	99	109	88	159		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 150	7 150	2 659	115	56	76	57	112		
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 365	2 365	903	43	30	63	24	43		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 731	2 731	1 216	64	44	51	6	62		
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	46 430	46 430	21 120	1 065	580	746	440	1 045		
Less than \$5,000	2 523	2 523	1 451	35	49	122	13	35		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 354	4 354	2 602	96	84	113	62	96		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 713	4 713	2 480	100	65	71	79	100		
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 063	9 063	4 403	129	135	199	87	127		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 476	7 476	3 474	139	131	88	82	137		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 356	8 356	3 279	206	54	116	76	204		
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 139	7 139	2 492	219	29	29	34	207		
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 952	1 952	654	99	26	8	7	97		
\$100,000 or more	854	854	285	42	7			42		
Median (dollars)	28 029	28 029	23 980	38 250	19 789	17 326	22 386	37 663		
Mean (dollars)	33 505	33 505	29 664	44 814	25 934	20 703	25 671	44 601		
Families	33 722	33 722	13 819	815	381	429	285	800		
Median income (dollars)	34 127	34 127	30 038	44 665	19 517	21 125	25 144	44 573		
Per capita income (dollars)	13 151	13 151	12 599	18 187	11 709	9 510	11 204	18 123	4 321	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	46 430	46 430	21 120	1 065	580	746	440	1 045		
With earnings	35 632	35 632	15 379	796	404	503	313	778		
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 422	34 422	30 460	44 988	24 735	22 205	24 671	44 919		
With Social Security income	14 496	14 496	7 271	405	183	304	147	401		
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 274	8 274	8 172	9 340	9 329	7 087	9 064	9 350		
With public assistance income	2 624	2 624	1 517	29	77	51	56	29		
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 818	3 818	3 887	4 145	3 625	3 072	5 827	4 145		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	38 534	38 534	34 974	50 646	26 555	22 050	27 217	50 592		
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 563	36 563	31 583	47 414	19 815	19 218	24 495	47 413		
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 213	42 213	39 138	55 329	33 417	24 270	31 961	55 368		
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 442	42 442	38 096	53 370	30 163	24 760	33 335	53 529		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 299	19 299	18 189	18 520	10 888	18 410	14 937	18 520		
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 493	13 493	11 649	13 505	6 820	6 007	9 945	13 505		
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	33 722	33 722	13 819	815	381	429	285	800		
Householder worked in 1989	26 359	26 359	10 406	622	270	294	226	609		
With related children under 18 years	16 323	16 323	6 545	344	220	214	133	337		
With related children under 5 years	6 280	6 280	2 760	119	77	110	40	117		
Married-couple families	27 683	27 683	10 750	696	234	257	202	681		
Householder worked in 1989	21 904	21 904	8 177	553	166	167	171	540		
With related children under 18 years	12 460	12 460	4 599	274	111	127	79	267		
With related children under 5 years	4 917	4 917	2 061	101	44	57	20	99		
Female householder, no husband present	4 716	4 716	2 442	102	120	130	71	102		
Householder worked in 1989	3 309	3 309	1 709	52	81	92	43	52		
With related children under 18 years	3 103	3 103	1 602	55	99	59	48	55		
With related children under 5 years	1 066	1 066	591	18	33	53	20	18		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 608	15 608	8 861	323	226	398	222	316		
Nonfamily householder	12 708	12 708	7 301	250	199	317	155	245		
65 years and over	5 948	5 948	3 448	139	93	166	81	139		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	115 633	115 633	48 642	2 609	1 290	1 637	1 034	2 559		
Persons under 18 years	28 476	28 476	11 086	549	274	349	216	538		
Related children under 18 years	28 359	28 359	11 022	549	274	349	213	538		
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 055	21 055	7 797	420	177	222	167	411		
Persons 65 years and over	16 787	16 787	8 476	492	265	337	167	491		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 914	2 914	1 686	58	99	98	48	58		
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	12.2	7.1	26.0	22.8	16.8	7.3		
Householder worked in 1989	1 772	1 772	1 029	26	55	78	29	26		
With related children under 18 years	2 374	2 374	1 390	54	77	71	43	54		
With related children under 5 years	1 184	1 184	720	25	25	51	19	25		
Married-couple families	1 198	1 198	669	25	34	35	18	25		
Householder worked in 1989	761	761	419	14	22	30	6	14		
With related children under 18 years	784	784	456	21	16	21	13	21		
With related children under 5 years	446	446	289	7	16	14	6	7		
Female householder, no husband present	1 570	1 570	917	33	65	49	24	33		
Householder worked in 1989	899	899	541	12	33	34	17	12		
With related children under 18 years	1 471	1 471	854	33	61	43	24	33		
With related children under 5 years	675	675	386	18	9	37	13	18		
Unrelated individuals	3 553	3 553	2 121	41	30	94	49	41		
Nonfamily householder	2 159	2 159	1 226	27	23	73	13	27		
65 years and over	1 232	1 232	719	11	14	46	10	11		
Persons	12 660	12 660	7 289	203	303	356	203	203		
Percent below poverty level	10.9	10.9	15.0	7.8	23.5	21.7	19.6	7.9		
Persons under 18 years	4 614	4 614	2 540	67	116	111	87	67		
Related children under 18 years	4 514	4 514	2 487	67	116	111	84	67		
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 008	3 008	1 610	43	69	61	60	43		
Persons 65 years and over	1 636	1 636	934	22	42	57	21	22		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 339	5 339	2 932	88	78	206	119	88		
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 114	17 114	9 471	251	402	431	239	251		

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County		Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116		
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	9 856	9 856	8 515	1 766	1 659	2 382	885	1 757	1 091		
Native	9 802	9 802	8 461	1 761	1 632	2 382	885	1 752	1 091		
Foreign born	54	54	54	5	27	—	—	5	—		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	16	16	16	—	9	—	—	—	—		
Persons 5 years and over	9 035	9 035	7 717	1 579	1 518	2 148	801	1 570	1 091		
Speak a language other than English	292	292	209	3	54	67	13	3	65		
Do not speak English "very well"	104	104	72	—	45	5	8	—	27		
In linguistically isolated households	16	16	16	—	9	—	—	—	—		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 986	2 986	2 718	632	564	654	305	625	174		
Preprimary school	113	113	113	26	6	46	22	26	—		
Public school	90	90	90	26	6	31	14	26	—		
Elementary or high school	2 321	2 321	2 155	518	499	502	246	513	87		
Public school	2 259	2 259	2 106	483	499	502	238	478	81		
College	552	552	450	88	59	106	37	86	87		
Public college	427	427	332	81	53	75	29	79	80		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	5 499	5 499	4 517	844	905	1 297	455	840	847		
Less than 9th grade	610	610	538	64	116	209	69	64	67		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 291	1 291	980	135	144	462	46	135	296		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 779	1 779	1 455	282	311	370	190	278	278		
Some college, no degree	1 022	1 022	827	200	153	175	69	200	174		
Associate degree	281	281	257	66	89	42	37	66	19		
Bachelor's degree	325	325	286	42	47	33	34	42	13		
Graduate or professional degree	191	191	174	55	45	6	10	55	—		
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.4	65.4	66.4	76.4	71.3	48.3	74.7	76.3	57.1		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	9.4	10.2	11.5	10.2	3.0	9.7	11.5	1.5		
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 44 years	1 711	1 711	1 721	1 959	1 674	1 725	1 638	1 973	—		
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	9 035	9 035	7 717	1 579	1 518	2 148	801	1 570	1 091		
Same house	4 512	4 512	3 929	899	728	1 166	402	890	410		
Different house in United States	4 459	4 459	3 731	665	765	982	399	665	674		
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 713	2 713	2 672	491	564	741	294	491	7		
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	118	118	51	—	25	19	—	—	54		
Different MSA/PMSA	1 295	1 295	782	105	158	182	69	105	513		
Not in an MSA/PMSA	333	333	226	69	18	40	36	69	100		
Abroad	64	64	57	15	25	—	—	15	7		
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	3 201	3 201	3 089	690	607	743	367	686	—		
Car, truck, or van	2 872	2 872	2 770	631	535	693	326	627	—		
Drove alone	2 239	2 239	2 137	503	436	527	211	499	—		
Carpooled	633	633	633	128	99	166	115	128	—		
Public transportation	94	94	94	11	17	21	10	11	—		
Other means	205	205	200	48	55	29	31	48	—		
Worked at home	30	30	25	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	20.1	20.1	21.1	20.0	20.7	20.0	21.1	—		
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 718	2 718	2 624	617	526	613	311	613	—		
Central city	2 469	2 469	2 401	568	514	536	262	564	—		
Outside central city	249	249	223	49	12	77	49	49	—		
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	483	483	465	73	81	130	56	73	—		
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	7 027	7 027	5 779	1 183	1 057	1 619	572	1 179	1 091		
In labor force	3 979	3 979	3 841	850	722	1 007	410	846	19		
Employed	3 302	3 302	3 171	718	631	750	373	714	19		
Unemployed	677	677	670	132	91	257	37	132	—		
Percent of civilian labor force	17.0	17.0	17.4	15.5	12.6	25.5	9.0	15.6	—		
Females 16 years and over	3 187	3 187	3 095	621	571	927	350	619	—		
Employed	1 788	1 788	1 721	382	355	439	219	380	—		
Unemployed	276	276	269	72	32	87	23	72	—		
With own children under 6 years	589	589	581	147	96	195	51	147	—		
In labor force	384	384	378	106	46	142	40	106	—		
With own children 6 to 17 years only	847	847	816	177	182	187	119	175	—		
In labor force	671	671	640	150	166	96	96	148	—		
Persons 16 to 19 years	690	690	646	203	82	152	53	203	27		
Not enrolled in school	220	220	187	57	12	70	6	57	27		
Unemployed or not in labor force	155	155	128	32	12	42	—	32	27		
Not high school graduate	85	85	52	—	12	17	—	—	27		
Employed	17	17	11	—	—	11	—	—	—		
Unemployed	20	20	20	—	—	6	—	—	—		
Not in labor force	48	48	21	—	12	—	—	—	27		
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 431	4 431	3 972	846	741	1 036	436	842	328		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 238	3 238	2 884	623	589	693	308	619	241		
50 to 52 weeks	2 036	2 036	1 919	426	452	417	239	424	28		
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 253	5 253	5 097	1 122	962	1 375	491	1 118	19		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	432	432	432	95	67	196	23	95	—		
With a mobility limitation	142	142	142	15	29	62	5	15	—		
In labor force	14	14	14	7	—	7	—	7	—		
With a self-care limitation	355	355	355	80	45	162	23	80	—		
With a work disability	580	580	566	77	98	161	45	77	—		
In labor force	205	205	198	29	31	27	27	29	—		
Prevented from working	324	324	324	44	67	127	13	44	—		
No work disability	4 673	4 673	4 531	1 045	864	1 214	446	1 041	19		
In labor force	3 689	3 689	3 565	806	685	952	372	802	19		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	587	587	572	61	95	244	81	61	—		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	118	118	118	9	24	50	19	9	—		
With a mobility limitation	70	70	70	7	10	32	12	7	—		
With a self-care limitation	79	79	79	9	14	35	14	9	—		

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116	
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	3 302	3 302	3 171	718	631	750	373	714	19	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	169	169	155	46	20	48	5	46	—	
Professional specialty occupations.....	258	258	237	43	53	—	42	43	—	
Technicians and related support occupations.....	28	28	28	5	8	—	4	5	—	
Sales occupations.....	191	191	185	55	42	41	11	55	—	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	436	436	411	78	114	76	38	78	—	
Private household occupations.....	25	25	25	11	—	14	—	11	—	
Protective service occupations.....	97	97	78	9	6	6	10	9	19	
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	774	774	761	164	145	218	103	164	—	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	32	32	32	—	11	12	—	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	299	299	297	63	57	41	44	61	—	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	717	717	692	180	147	181	82	178	—	
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	85	85	85	23	22	12	19	23	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	191	191	185	41	6	101	15	41	—	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	3 160	3 160	3 064	605	568	900	342	603	19	
less than \$5,000.....	712	712	712	213	85	186	73	213	—	
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	448	448	429	70	69	154	64	70	19	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	304	304	304	42	92	87	31	42	—	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	431	431	406	46	57	181	39	46	—	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	332	332	332	17	87	104	44	17	—	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	433	433	414	85	77	112	59	85	—	
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	308	308	286	57	77	32	32	57	—	
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	133	133	127	62	17	44	—	60	—	
\$100,000 or more.....	59	59	54	13	7	—	—	13	—	
Median (dollars).....	17 377	17 377	16 783	11 806	23 100	15 799	16 875	11 713	5 360	
Mean (dollars).....	26 610	26 610	26 006	29 976	27 296	21 705	21 475	29 810	5 475	
Families.....	2 166	2 166	2 112	475	394	636	235	473	—	
Median income (dollars).....	19 579	19 579	18 933	11 397	23 200	16 750	21 250	11 250	—	
Per capita income (dollars).....	9 300	9 300	9 820	11 632	9 612	8 282	8 260	11 601	3 272	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	3 160	3 160	3 064	605	568	900	342	603	19	
With earnings.....	2 428	2 428	2 334	443	445	650	289	441	19	
Mean earnings (dollars).....	30 258	30 258	29 770	38 036	31 282	23 739	22 647	37 846	3 475	
With Social Security income.....	663	663	651	52	115	266	77	52	—	
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 005	7 005	6 884	5 122	5 918	7 385	6 465	5 122	—	
With public assistance income.....	641	641	627	173	110	206	53	173	—	
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 021	3 021	2 989	2 723	2 537	3 772	2 328	2 723	—	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	29 905	29 905	28 928	31 948	29 519	23 162	24 313	31 745	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 989	24 989	23 486	18 449	27 549	16 590	21 420	18 072	—	
Married-couple families (dollars).....	47 089	47 089	45 626	46 741	47 145	39 101	33 700	46 428	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	49 586	49 586	46 979	36 606	50 432	37 310	41 803	35 817	—	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	16 696	16 696	16 396	20 885	15 280	13 867	20 836	20 885	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 398	11 398	10 921	9 594	12 333	9 962	13 969	9 594	—	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families.....	2 166	2 166	2 112	475	394	636	235	473	—	
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 582	1 582	1 539	337	280	457	191	335	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	1 516	1 516	1 485	341	262	457	176	339	—	
With related children under 5 years.....	583	583	581	161	75	188	64	161	—	
Married-couple families.....	910	910	872	215	157	234	70	213	—	
Householder worked in 1989.....	715	715	681	167	134	182	56	165	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	530	530	508	112	106	138	38	110	—	
With related children under 5 years.....	167	167	167	49	25	45	17	49	—	
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 095	1 095	1 086	243	186	357	155	243	—	
Householder worked in 1989.....	768	768	759	153	133	247	125	153	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	912	912	903	212	131	302	133	212	—	
With related children under 5 years.....	394	394	392	95	50	143	42	95	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 245	1 245	1 203	195	193	325	122	195	19	
Nonfamily householder.....	994	994	952	130	174	264	107	130	19	
65 years and over.....	236	236	235	24	25	116	34	24	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	8 563	8 563	8 308	1 747	1 629	2 382	885	1 738	19	
Persons under 18 years.....	3 047	3 047	2 954	656	610	802	349	651	—	
Related children under 18 years.....	3 037	3 037	2 944	656	600	802	349	651	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 226	2 226	2 156	473	459	568	265	468	—	
Persons 65 years and over.....	587	587	572	61	95	244	81	61	—	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	736	736	736	228	100	229	63	228	—	
Percent below poverty level.....	34.0	34.0	34.8	48.0	25.4	36.0	26.8	48.2	—	
Householder worked in 1989.....	401	401	401	124	36	122	48	124	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	658	658	658	203	80	222	58	203	—	
With related children under 5 years.....	377	377	377	133	43	103	28	133	—	
Married-couple families.....	121	121	121	59	13	15	6	59	—	
Householder worked in 1989.....	69	69	69	35	7	7	6	35	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	85	85	85	43	7	15	6	43	—	
With related children under 5 years.....	46	46	46	26	—	—	6	26	—	
Female householder, no husband present.....	564	564	564	152	82	197	52	152	—	
Householder worked in 1989.....	296	296	296	72	29	108	37	72	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	534	534	534	143	68	190	52	143	—	
With related children under 5 years.....	314	314	314	90	43	103	22	90	—	
Unrelated individuals.....	420	420	401	65	56	85	58	65	19	
Nonfamily householder.....	341	341	322	59	56	55	53	59	19	
65 years and over.....	72	72	72	11	13	25	14	11	—	
Persons.....	2 962	2 962	2 943	794	460	803	260	794	19	
Percent below poverty level.....	34.6	34.6	35.4	45.4	28.2	33.7	29.4	45.7	100.0	
Persons under 18 years.....	1 534	1 534	1 534	443	258	441	115	443	—	
Related children under 18 years.....	1 534	1 534	1 534	443	258	441	115	443	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 000	1 000	1 000	283	179	289	88	283	—	
Persons 65 years and over.....	105	105	105	26	31	25	14	26	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	2 020	2 020	2 020	692	227	566	147	692	—	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	3 436	3 436	3 417	851	518	1 025	363	851	19	

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	804	804
Native	729	729
Foreign born	75	75
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	26	26
Persons 5 years and over	659	659
Speak a language other than English	322	322
Do not speak English "very well"	76	76
In linguistically isolated households	60	60
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	156	156
Preprimary school	12	12
Public school	12	12
Elementary or high school	113	113
Public school	113	113
College	31	31
Public college	16	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	417	417
Less than 9th grade	90	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	93	93
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	103	103
Some college, no degree	37	37
Associate degree	61	61
Bachelor's degree	6	6
Graduate or professional degree	27	27
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.1	56.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.9	7.9
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 422	1 422
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	659	659
Same house	297	297
Different house in United States	359	359
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	66	66
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	82	82
Different MSA/PMSA	178	178
Not in an MSA/PMSA	33	33
Abroad	3	3
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	211	211
Car, truck, or van	187	187
Drove alone	117	117
Carpooled	70	70
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	24	24
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	14.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	192	192
Central city	128	128
Outside central city	64	64
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19	19
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	550	550
In labor force	246	246
Employed	221	221
Unemployed	25	25
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	10.2
Females 16 years and over	281	281
Employed	103	103
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	65	65
In labor force	20	20
With own children 6 to 17 years only	50	50
In labor force	15	15
Persons 16 to 19 years	71	71
Not enrolled in school	25	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	19
Not high school graduate	15	15
Employed	3	3
Unemployed	6	6
Not in labor force	6	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	307	307
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	225	225
50 to 52 weeks	141	141
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	402	402
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	24
With a mobility limitation	9	9
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	15	15
With a work disability	40	40
In labor force	10	10
Prevented from working	25	25
No work disability	362	362
In labor force	236	236
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	70	70
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	18
With a mobility limitation	5	5
With a self-care limitation	13	13

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	221	221
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	23	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	34	34
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	9	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	31	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	29	29
Precision production, craft and repair occupations	36	36
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	52	52
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	191	191
Less than \$5,000	40	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	20
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	30
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	35
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	6
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 458	16 458
Mean (dollars)	22 186	22 186
Families	138	138
Median income (dollars)	21 250	21 250
Per capita income (dollars)	6 039	6 039
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	191	191
With earnings	144	144
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 058	24 058
With Social Security income	50	50
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 123	9 123
With public assistance income	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 560	2 560
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	25 037	25 037
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 276	20 276
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 109	26 109
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 924	21 924
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 841	19 841
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 046	9 046
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	138	138
Householder worked in 1989	107	107
With related children under 18 years	84	84
With related children under 5 years	52	52
Married-couple families	107	107
Householder worked in 1989	86	86
With related children under 18 years	65	65
With related children under 5 years	35	35
Female householder, no husband present	29	29
Householder worked in 1989	19	19
With related children under 18 years	17	17
With related children under 5 years	17	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	63	63
Nonfamily householder	53	53
65 years and over	22	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	717	717
Persons under 18 years	286	286
Related children under 18 years	286	286
Related children 5 to 17 years	141	141
Persons 65 years and over	70	70
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	47	47
Percent below poverty level	34.1	34.1
Householder worked in 1989	22	22
With related children under 18 years	38	38
With related children under 5 years	27	27
Married-couple families	37	37
Householder worked in 1989	22	22
With related children under 18 years	28	28
With related children under 5 years	17	17
Female householder, no husband present	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Unrelated individuals	39	39
Nonfamily householder	30	30
65 years and over	20	20
Persons	347	347
Percent below poverty level	48.4	48.4
Persons under 18 years	172	172
Related children under 18 years	172	172
Related children 5 to 17 years	71	71
Persons 65 years and over	39	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	226	226
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	390	390

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	119 320	119 320
Native	118 727	118 727
Foreign born	593	593
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	124	124
Persons 5 years and over	111 951	111 951
Speak a language other than English	2 556	2 556
Do not speak English "very well"	830	830
In linguistically isolated households	237	237
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 691	27 691
Preprimary school	1 996	1 996
Public school	1 188	1 188
Elementary or high school	19 836	19 836
Public school	18 731	18 731
College	5 859	5 859
Public college	3 630	3 630
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	78 582	78 582
Less than 9th grade	6 742	6 742
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 566	13 566
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33 015	33 015
Some college, no degree	12 332	12 332
Associate degree	3 612	3 612
Bachelor's degree	5 263	5 263
Graduate or professional degree	4 052	4 052
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	74.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	11.9
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 344	1 344
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	111 951	111 951
Same house	66 871	66 871
Different house in United States	44 868	44 868
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 082	16 082
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 351	14 351
Different MSA/PMSA	10 172	10 172
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 263	4 263
Abroad	212	212
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	54 336	54 336
Car, truck, or van	50 690	50 690
Drove alone	43 808	43 808
Carpooled	6 882	6 882
Public transportation	180	180
Other means	2 181	2 181
Worked at home	1 285	1 285
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	41 352	41 352
Central city	29 107	29 107
Outside central city	12 245	12 245
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 984	12 984
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	94 184	94 184
In labor force	58 730	58 730
Employed	55 230	55 230
Unemployed	3 404	3 404
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8
Females 16 years and over	49 069	49 069
Employed	24 752	24 752
Unemployed	1 585	1 585
With own children under 6 years	6 518	6 518
In labor force	4 229	4 229
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 773	8 773
In labor force	6 939	6 939
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 408	7 408
Not enrolled in school	1 698	1 698
Unemployed or not in labor force	735	735
Not high school graduate	739	739
Employed	264	264
Unemployed	173	173
Not in labor force	296	296
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	63 857	63 857
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 660	48 660
50 to 52 weeks	35 083	35 083
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	74 738	74 738
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 016	3 016
With a mobility limitation	1 519	1 519
In labor force	300	300
With a self-care limitation	2 087	2 087
With a work disability	6 899	6 899
In labor force	2 732	2 732
Prevented from working	3 394	3 394
No work disability	67 839	67 839
In labor force	54 233	54 233
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 748	16 748
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 347	3 347
With a mobility limitation	2 553	2 553
With a self-care limitation	1 934	1 934

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 230	55 230
Executive, administrative and managerial occupations	4 204	4 204
Professional specialty occupations	6 120	6 120
Technicians and related support occupations	1 679	1 679
Sales occupations	6 119	6 119
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 833	8 833
Private household occupations	179	179
Protective service occupations	1 014	1 014
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 384	6 384
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	955	955
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 536	7 536
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 118	7 118
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 358	2 358
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 731	2 731
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	46 340	46 340
Less than \$5,000	2 499	2 499
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 347	4 347
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 702	4 702
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 054	9 054
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 456	7 456
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 346	8 346
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 130	7 130
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 952	1 952
\$100,000 or more	854	854
Median (dollars)	28 042	28 042
Mean (dollars)	33 527	33 527
Families	33 664	33 664
Median income (dollars)	34 141	34 141
Per capita income (dollars)	13 172	13 172
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	46 340	46 340
With earnings	35 570	35 570
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 434	34 434
With Social Security income	14 461	14 461
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 280	8 280
With public assistance income	2 618	2 618
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 826	3 826
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	38 549	38 549
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 570	36 570
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 231	42 231
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 462	42 462
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 266	19 266
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 483	13 483
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	33 565	33 539
Householder worked in 1989	26 241	26 228
With related children under 18 years	16 392	16 388
With related children under 5 years	6 285	6 280
Married-couple families	27 409	27 403
Householder worked in 1989	21 695	21 698
With related children under 18 years	12 367	12 375
With related children under 5 years	4 861	4 868
Female householder, no husband present	4 823	4 808
Householder worked in 1989	3 394	3 383
With related children under 18 years	3 265	3 258
With related children under 5 years	1 130	1 123
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 637	15 668
Nonfamily householder	12 760	12 791
65 years and over	5 809	5 801
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	115 354	115 359
Persons under 18 years	28 427	28 427
Related children under 18 years	28 310	28 310
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 048	21 048
Persons 65 years and over	16 519	16 486
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	2 946	2 949
Percent below poverty level	8 8	8 8
Householder worked in 1989	1 794	1 793
With related children under 18 years	2 395	2 398
With related children under 5 years	1 208	1 218
Married-couple families	1 151	1 157
Householder worked in 1989	728	734
With related children under 18 years	729	735
With related children under 5 years	400	406
Female householder, no husband present	1 650	1 647
Householder worked in 1989	955	948
With related children under 18 years	1 555	1 552
With related children under 5 years	753	757
Unrelated individuals	3 527	3 537
Nonfamily householder	2 162	2 172
65 years and over	1 182	1 182
Persons	12 641	12 654
Percent below poverty level	11 0	11 0
Persons under 18 years	4 617	4 617
Related children under 18 years	4 517	4 517
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 028	3 028
Persons 65 years and over	1 581	1 581
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 453	5 469
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 112	17 125

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108
All housing units.....	53 353	53 353	26 349	1 721	2 070	1 415	1 175	1 772	1 280
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	375	375	162	16	7	16	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	1 599	1 599	710	259	—	24	24	6	—
1980 to 1984.....	1 909	1 909	865	36	—	61	70	30	42
1970 to 1979.....	9 323	9 323	3 212	327	138	266	143	151	406
1960 to 1969.....	10 388	10 388	5 293	478	506	602	207	664	361
1950 to 1959.....	9 270	9 270	4 951	357	829	160	421	601	118
1940 to 1949.....	5 867	5 867	3 559	114	238	117	155	105	47
1939 or earlier.....	14 622	14 622	7 597	134	352	169	155	215	306
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	369	369	323	—	40	—	2	9	—
1 bedroom.....	4 815	4 815	3 367	152	158	—	14	75	62
2 bedrooms.....	19 021	19 021	11 145	507	895	307	294	494	305
3 bedrooms.....	23 024	23 024	9 372	817	844	838	680	930	781
4 bedrooms.....	5 118	5 118	1 816	207	97	228	170	216	108
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 006	1 006	326	38	36	42	15	48	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	198	198	198	25	—	—	72	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	45	45	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	31	31	31	7	—	—	4	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	52 948	52 948	26 121	1 712	2 028	1 415	1 171	1 743	1 275
Source of water, public system or private company.....	38 057	38 057	24 998	1 379	2 010	1 288	986	1 625	246
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	37 203	37 203	23 303	1 120	1 720	1 104	985	1 450	202
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	222	222	128	—	—	—	—	29	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	100	100	36	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	42	42	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	49 804	49 804	24 302	1 622	1 955	1 380	1 144	1 675	1 227
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	34 787	34 787	20 346	1 230	1 743	1 147	931	1 486	477
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 773	1 773	203	8	16	5	4	32	124
Electricity.....	9 916	9 916	2 964	356	149	169	173	113	446
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	2 096	2 096	495	12	38	35	27	39	103
All other fuels.....	1 210	1 210	282	16	9	17	9	5	77
No fuel used.....	22	22	12	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	4 111	4 111	2 879	66	195	50	18	268	36
1.....	17 321	17 321	10 295	545	770	377	334	528	292
2.....	18 640	18 640	7 763	708	636	674	576	540	522
3 or more.....	9 732	9 732	3 365	303	354	279	216	339	377
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 395	36 395	15 504	1 271	1 447	1 114	1 070	1 214	1 057
1989 to March 1990.....	2 822	2 822	1 145	33	76	78	92	75	67
1985 to 1988.....	7 149	7 149	3 022	280	212	288	244	206	207
1980 to 1984.....	4 637	4 637	1 852	144	173	120	158	155	140
1970 to 1979.....	9 860	9 860	4 048	429	359	315	235	359	364
1969 or earlier.....	11 927	11 927	5 437	385	627	313	341	419	279
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13 409	13 409	8 798	351	508	266	74	461	170
1989 to March 1990.....	5 597	5 597	3 772	249	159	121	22	209	47
1985 to 1988.....	4 941	4 941	3 203	60	196	96	27	156	55
1980 to 1984.....	1 654	1 654	1 100	33	47	26	21	59	45
1970 to 1979.....	905	905	560	9	92	23	2	20	11
1969 or earlier.....	312	312	163	—	14	—	2	17	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	3 318	3 318	2 047	19	127	19	6	152	19
Householder 65 years and over.....	12 368	12 368	6 638	459	562	230	427	422	265
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10 193	10 193	5 112	437	501	195	414	388	245
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	50	50	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	188	188	102	—	7	6	2	—	—
No vehicle available.....	2 057	2 057	1 332	31	91	21	16	73	23
Complete plumbing facilities.....	49 662	49 662	24 230	1 622	1 955	1 380	1 144	1 667	1 227
1.00 or less persons per room.....	48 926	48 926	23 834	1 600	1 942	1 373	1 142	1 653	1 227
1.01 or more persons per room.....	736	736	396	22	13	7	2	14	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	142	142	72	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	140	140	72	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	37 609	37 609	34 816	45 539	35 723	47 092	51 710	47 927	41 866
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 580	19 580	17 784	22 263	18 419	20 532	33 848	17 584	21 856
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6 307	6 307	4 119	157	275	94	18	345	91
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 367	2 367	1 196	55	150	22	9	69	36
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 940	3 940	2 923	102	125	72	9	276	55

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County—Con.		Anderson city, Madison County							
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	2 155	1 404	286	759	1 522	1 267	1 857	843	546	1 240
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	28	15	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	123	76	20	—	—	—	53	8	—	—
1980 to 1984	74	53	135	33	—	—	74	—	12	4
1970 to 1979	953	296	8	9	186	28	221	75	—	23
1960 to 1969	466	225	6	55	24	158	434	151	48	70
1950 to 1959	303	231	—	49	179	234	326	173	61	141
1940 to 1949	77	197	47	59	126	267	360	158	79	187
1939 or earlier	131	311	70	554	1 007	580	385	278	346	815
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	45	53	49	6	—	—	16	30
1 bedroom	34	93	136	217	328	116	188	84	85	331
2 bedrooms	373	431	73	164	584	606	1 075	427	262	507
3 bedrooms	1 384	717	23	197	377	391	496	266	165	287
4 bedrooms	338	131	9	124	168	122	87	53	—	50
5 or more bedrooms	26	32	—	4	16	26	11	13	18	35
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 155	1 397	286	748	1 506	1 261	1 844	836	546	1 208
Source of water, public system or private company	378	8	286	755	1 510	1 267	1 808	843	537	1 240
Sewage disposal, public sewer	354	260	286	749	1 510	1 228	1 777	843	546	1 240
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	3	—	11	22	5	13	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 098	1 346	231	590	1 350	1 150	1 650	731	481	1 094
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	954	591	94	491	1 206	1 054	1 415	699	430	996
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	66	182	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	21
Electricity	899	306	131	39	88	46	159	27	34	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	107	197	—	17	32	42	49	—	17	36
All other fuels	72	70	6	38	24	—	22	5	—	22
No fuel used	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	52	55	106	115	250	169	397	136	52	179
1	487	298	100	274	573	550	659	366	237	566
2	1 085	546	9	144	343	313	423	147	146	245
3 or more	474	447	16	57	184	118	171	82	46	104
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.2	.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 950	1 168	39	244	633	651	1 027	478	247	537
1989 to March 1990	176	129	6	27	56	42	52	28	22	40
1985 to 1988	494	207	—	48	105	127	157	113	37	99
1980 to 1984	206	164	9	19	115	68	149	41	18	99
1970 to 1979	652	361	—	100	118	201	282	111	59	147
1969 or earlier	422	307	24	50	239	213	387	185	111	152
Renter-occupied housing units	148	178	192	346	717	499	623	253	234	557
1989 to March 1990	65	85	46	132	390	227	246	127	103	242
1985 to 1988	59	83	48	148	225	180	240	99	75	207
1980 to 1984	11	5	67	54	82	79	81	18	47	61
1970 to 1979	8	—	22	6	10	13	45	9	—	40
1969 or earlier	5	5	9	6	10	—	11	—	9	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	20	46	24	127	204	157	173	120	89	131
Householder 65 years and over	342	234	131	129	320	277	463	157	121	280
Owner-occupied housing units	329	224	5	65	179	229	414	143	99	191
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	5	—	14	—	10	14	—	—	15
No vehicle available	27	24	71	39	125	42	148	29	14	79
Complete plumbing facilities	2 098	1 346	231	590	1 339	1 145	1 637	731	481	1 094
1.00 or less persons per room	2 083	1 319	231	565	1 311	1 107	1 579	705	452	1 078
1.01 or more persons per room	15	27	—	25	28	38	58	26	29	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	11	5	13	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	11	5	13	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 755	41 194	36 766	41 889	26 954	32 868	23 999	25 872	29 624	23 982
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 983	31 929	9 738	17 187	15 100	17 509	13 260	16 748	11 741	16 351
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	128	117	92	134	327	274	498	184	127	295
Owner-occupied housing units	111	72	—	35	55	83	141	75	19	105
Renter-occupied housing units	17	45	92	99	272	191	357	109	108	190

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
All housing units	1 069	1 602	1 289	1 311	1 461	1 769	1 364	308	1 744	1 554
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5	22	6	26	16	7	16	—	—	50
1985 to 1988	—	128	—	—	251	—	24	22	—	129
1980 to 1984	—	56	—	6	36	—	57	58	6	18
1970 to 1979	51	169	148	108	204	127	257	79	30	420
1960 to 1969	37	56	288	413	393	426	595	33	151	465
1950 to 1959	73	149	319	358	320	668	157	49	584	317
1940 to 1949	157	326	176	322	107	228	117	25	105	67
1939 or earlier	746	696	352	78	134	313	141	42	215	88
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	19	10	27	6	—	40	—	—	9	—
1 bedroom	238	227	255	50	145	156	—	—	75	246
2 bedrooms	500	915	621	543	481	803	300	116	491	504
3 bedrooms	238	371	307	618	710	676	811	150	909	702
4 bedrooms	69	76	69	83	96	64	222	42	212	88
5 or more bedrooms	5	3	10	11	29	30	31	—	48	14
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	14	25	—	—	72	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	17
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 038	1 597	1 281	1 305	1 452	1 727	1 364	304	1 715	1 550
Source of water, public system or private company	1 069	1 487	1 284	1 302	1 315	1 769	1 240	128	1 602	1 104
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 063	1 319	1 267	1 150	1 107	1 682	1 087	124	1 422	765
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	5	8	9	—	—	—	—	29	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	975	1 443	1 196	1 262	1 378	1 674	1 329	299	1 652	1 508
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	906	1 205	1 028	1 117	1 116	1 462	1 098	145	1 463	963
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	11	16	14	8	16	5	—	32	21
Electricity	58	176	107	119	226	149	167	126	113	462
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	42	20	6	12	38	35	21	39	38
All other fuels	5	9	25	6	16	9	17	7	5	24
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	161	132	92	106	66	177	50	—	268	72
1	451	653	678	455	531	685	365	88	526	666
2	269	481	294	453	540	535	645	143	527	513
3 or more	94	177	132	248	241	277	269	68	331	257
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	461	889	513	1 011	1 027	1 171	1 066	276	1 191	1 018
1989 to March 1990	33	62	32	55	33	72	78	16	75	122
1985 to 1988	92	229	65	228	212	177	279	81	198	229
1980 to 1984	39	135	63	110	120	138	110	53	155	74
1970 to 1979	145	248	127	222	337	319	295	62	348	220
1969 or earlier	152	215	226	396	325	465	304	64	415	373
Renter-occupied housing units	514	554	683	251	351	503	263	23	461	490
1989 to March 1990	252	292	231	67	249	159	118	—	209	181
1985 to 1988	200	183	351	126	60	191	96	11	156	183
1980 to 1984	35	59	56	27	33	47	26	12	59	65
1970 to 1979	20	12	28	22	9	92	23	—	20	52
1969 or earlier	7	8	17	9	—	14	—	—	17	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	144	231	89	40	19	117	19	—	152	40
Householder 65 years and over	224	330	357	429	406	462	215	91	422	492
Owner-occupied housing units	162	280	254	373	384	403	183	91	388	304
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	6	8	7	—	7	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available	71	72	54	77	31	83	21	—	73	67
Complete plumbing facilities	957	1 443	1 196	1 253	1 378	1 674	1 329	299	1 644	1 508
1.00 or less persons per room	922	1 423	1 178	1 244	1 356	1 661	1 322	299	1 630	1 493
1.01 or more persons per room	35	20	18	9	22	13	7	—	14	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 482	26 490	32 011	33 784	42 622	29 372	45 429	56 555	47 771	36 184
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 039	14 970	20 481	22 333	22 263	18 303	20 728	19 365	17 584	23 317
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	205	338	149	45	147	275	91	12	345	130
Owner-occupied housing units	58	120	16	24	45	150	22	5	69	48
Renter-occupied housing units	147	218	133	21	102	125	69	7	276	82

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units	2 935	1 592	—	31	—	—	260	301	51	867
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	37	32	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2
1980 to 1984	268	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
1970 to 1979	671	268	—	9	—	—	123	11	9	64
1960 to 1969	618	361	—	9	—	—	85	80	7	174
1950 to 1959	424	357	—	13	—	—	37	161	3	372
1940 to 1949	477	169	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	130
1939 or earlier	430	327	—	—	—	—	—	39	28	113
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1 bedroom	416	74	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	14
2 bedrooms	1 489	671	—	13	—	—	26	92	7	178
3 bedrooms	923	737	—	18	—	—	107	168	27	530
4 bedrooms	77	105	—	—	—	—	111	33	6	128
5 or more bedrooms	17	5	—	—	—	—	9	6	11	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 930	1 592	—	31	—	—	260	301	51	867
Source of water, public system or private company	2 900	1 534	—	18	—	—	64	241	48	858
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 730	1 399	—	9	—	—	13	38	17	861
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 758	1 520	—	31	—	—	244	281	51	845
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 180	1 265	—	13	—	—	114	281	49	786
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Electricity	526	174	—	18	—	—	130	—	2	47
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
All other fuels	24	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	281	70	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
1	1 261	602	—	9	—	—	14	85	12	246
2	994	590	—	9	—	—	168	101	29	433
3 or more	222	258	—	13	—	—	62	77	10	148
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.7	—	2.1	—	—	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 811	1 183	—	31	—	—	244	276	48	794
1989 to March 1990	192	102	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	76
1985 to 1988	361	185	—	—	—	—	68	35	9	163
1980 to 1984	228	109	—	—	—	—	24	35	10	105
1970 to 1979	415	283	—	9	—	—	92	40	20	173
1969 or earlier	615	504	—	22	—	—	60	162	9	277
Renter-occupied housing units	947	337	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	51
1989 to March 1990	326	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	22
1985 to 1988	346	78	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	16
1980 to 1984	159	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
1970 to 1979	98	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1969 or earlier	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	104	67	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6
Householder 65 years and over	924	395	—	13	—	—	53	100	15	336
Owner-occupied housing units	612	340	—	13	—	—	53	98	12	323
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	188	48	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	16
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 750	1 520	—	31	—	—	244	281	51	845
1.00 or less persons per room	2 750	1 497	—	31	—	—	244	281	51	843
1.01 or more persons per room	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 284	37 971	—	44 205	—	—	57 817	62 670	84 019	50 025
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 819	24 702	—	—	—	—	—	30 092	3 360	40 380
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	369	82	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	6
Owner-occupied housing units	108	18	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units	261	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
All housing units.....	28	1 220	2 290	1 509	1 355	1 387	2 673	1 362	1 280	840
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	17	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	4
1985 to 1988.....	—	103	30	14	80	51	39	33	—	19
1980 to 1984.....	—	39	9	8	126	129	93	65	42	37
1970 to 1979.....	—	207	167	86	247	446	544	540	406	141
1960 to 1969.....	11	176	166	122	413	271	316	307	361	253
1950 to 1959.....	17	121	219	268	159	159	398	207	118	124
1940 to 1949.....	—	111	256	156	55	39	351	85	47	92
1939 or earlier.....	—	446	1 443	855	275	286	932	121	306	170
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	4	—	7	4	2	9	5	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	37	181	165	146	55	231	19	62	34
2 bedrooms.....	3	368	779	500	445	396	984	292	305	312
3 bedrooms.....	21	622	929	616	520	733	1 180	842	781	407
4 bedrooms.....	4	134	336	191	179	172	217	177	108	78
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	55	65	30	61	29	52	27	24	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	28	1 194	2 250	1 509	1 339	1 372	2 647	1 350	1 275	840
Source of water, public system or private company.....	23	421	2 187	1 485	400	398	2 176	42	246	708
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	28	418	2 229	1 486	428	281	2 105	22	202	694
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	9	20	—	7	11	13	5	—	4
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	—	7	11	9	5	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Occupied housing units.....	23	1 158	2 097	1 386	1 241	1 323	2 419	1 329	1 227	799
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	23	372	1 736	1 159	487	412	1 688	311	477	500
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	150	20	—	106	136	25	88	124	3
Electricity.....	—	423	250	144	471	624	538	684	446	243
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	119	53	58	96	80	89	183	103	26
All other fuels.....	—	94	38	25	81	71	79	63	77	27
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	45	168	110	114	38	220	14	36	27
1.....	2	286	729	530	407	360	895	219	292	252
2.....	13	466	832	492	458	504	799	623	522	331
3 or more.....	8	361	368	254	262	421	505	473	377	189
Vehicles per household.....	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	23	901	1 499	1 027	971	1 012	1 745	1 167	1 057	686
1989 to March 1990.....	—	53	111	65	48	52	148	69	67	42
1985 to 1988.....	8	163	200	155	115	231	338	232	207	124
1980 to 1984.....	—	116	198	177	176	114	296	178	140	77
1970 to 1979.....	11	251	458	222	300	279	379	359	364	197
1969 or earlier.....	4	318	532	408	332	336	584	329	279	246
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	257	598	359	270	311	674	162	170	113
1989 to March 1990.....	—	80	263	167	82	135	325	35	47	35
1985 to 1988.....	—	109	230	110	96	107	226	66	55	42
1980 to 1984.....	—	35	64	52	54	15	60	25	45	27
1970 to 1979.....	—	17	32	13	29	35	55	27	11	3
1969 or earlier.....	—	16	9	17	9	19	8	9	12	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	31	210	102	57	100	309	24	19	31
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	269	527	359	421	296	574	225	265	174
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	239	476	332	302	240	468	201	245	154
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	2
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	21	—	7	2	31	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	25	79	50	101	11	105	14	23	25
Complete plumbing facilities.....	23	1 149	2 097	1 386	1 234	1 312	2 406	1 324	1 227	795
1.00 or less persons per room.....	23	1 138	2 047	1 368	1 193	1 283	2 371	1 324	1 227	772
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	11	50	18	41	29	35	—	—	23
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	9	—	—	7	11	13	5	—	4
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	9	—	—	7	9	13	5	—	4
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	55 985	37 483	28 999	31 011	36 575	41 227	28 076	50 592	41 866	33 420
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	18 878	20 626	16 397	19 447	29 429	18 452	41 488	21 856	20 741
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	114	290	247	168	90	376	42	91	61
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	57	158	92	100	63	182	9	36	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	57	132	155	68	27	194	33	55	20

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
All housing units	720	1 402	2 124	1 273	1 404	2 594	6	973	1 085
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	7	10	28	—	15	83	—	13	26
1985 to 1988	15	8	123	20	76	150	—	31	87
1980 to 1984	19	48	74	89	53	127	—	9	61
1970 to 1979	208	258	944	214	296	746	6	105	343
1960 to 1969	182	282	457	236	225	734	—	98	139
1950 to 1959	85	216	290	458	231	362	—	156	158
1940 to 1949	44	169	77	117	197	143	—	129	93
1939 or earlier	160	411	131	139	311	249	—	432	178
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
1 bedroom	—	37	34	119	93	85	—	91	36
2 bedrooms	173	495	360	453	431	559	6	359	353
3 bedrooms	373	703	1 366	629	717	1 494	—	344	543
4 bedrooms	131	132	338	64	131	377	—	136	119
5 or more bedrooms	43	34	26	8	32	79	—	34	31
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	720	1 399	2 124	1 273	1 397	2 574	6	966	1 085
Source of water, public system or private company	9	734	360	1 180	8	210	6	900	355
Sewage disposal, public sewer	18	751	345	1 178	260	1 205	6	933	382
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	2	—	6	3	10	—	4	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	2	—	6	—	10	—	3	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	688	1 345	2 067	1 206	1 346	2 488	6	916	1 017
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	225	731	941	913	591	1 392	6	832	415
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	85	81	66	43	182	217	—	5	235
Electricity	239	358	881	217	306	706	—	58	185
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	61	126	107	33	197	123	—	9	132
All other fuels	78	39	72	—	70	50	—	12	50
No fuel used	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	9	74	52	100	55	75	—	45	14
1	98	330	478	407	298	531	—	345	210
2	289	679	1 076	479	546	1 177	—	372	488
3 or more	292	262	461	220	447	705	6	154	305
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	590	1 078	1 919	913	1 168	2 242	—	663	868
1989 to March 1990	25	113	176	111	129	279	—	48	61
1985 to 1988	98	191	494	147	207	557	—	139	246
1980 to 1984	52	86	206	143	164	275	—	62	151
1970 to 1979	218	297	643	229	361	522	—	163	234
1969 or earlier	197	391	400	283	307	609	—	251	176
Renter-occupied housing units	98	267	148	293	178	246	6	253	149
1989 to March 1990	30	99	65	159	85	51	6	91	45
1985 to 1988	33	112	59	112	83	114	—	105	58
1980 to 1984	7	38	11	—	5	46	—	31	30
1970 to 1979	20	16	8	18	—	22	—	21	16
1969 or earlier	8	2	5	4	5	13	—	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	30	58	20	51	46	70	—	36	61
Householder 65 years and over	132	311	329	263	234	424	—	265	158
Owner-occupied housing units	122	282	316	226	224	408	—	220	140
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
No telephone in unit	—	3	—	—	5	9	—	—	6
No vehicle available	9	57	27	69	24	44	—	30	8
Complete plumbing facilities	688	1 343	2 067	1 200	1 346	2 478	6	913	1 017
1.00 or less persons per room	688	1 325	2 052	1 179	1 319	2 445	6	905	1 008
1.01 or more persons per room	—	2	15	21	27	33	—	8	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	2	—	6	—	10	—	3	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	2	—	6	—	10	—	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	49 846	39 379	44 764	33 209	41 194	43 899	—	37 155	36 613
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 521	26 931	26 983	19 473	31 929	25 373	5 475	24 199	24 185
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	32	48	128	123	117	123	6	50	63
Owner-occupied housing units	9	34	111	48	72	84	—	19	42
Renter-occupied housing units	23	14	17	75	45	39	6	31	21

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	30 332	30 332	13 721	1 184	1 266	1 071	969	1 176	769
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	18 090	18 090	7 683	730	662	778	549	739	528
Less than \$300.....	1 929	1 929	1 112	21	100	99	12	74	25
\$300 to \$399.....	3 821	3 821	1 863	114	202	72	48	133	88
\$400 to \$499.....	3 637	3 637	1 668	85	170	171	53	137	143
\$500 to \$599.....	3 145	3 145	1 252	168	90	116	118	140	91
\$600 to \$799.....	3 449	3 449	1 125	229	47	123	182	139	123
\$800 to \$999.....	1 280	1 280	386	56	39	77	57	59	51
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	737	737	252	52	11	95	70	49	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	69	69	16	5	3	15	5	3	—
\$2,000 or more.....	23	23	9	—	—	10	4	5	—
Median (dollars).....	489	489	444	584	419	536	656	516	508
Not mortgaged.....	12 242	12 242	6 038	454	604	293	420	437	241
Less than \$100.....	340	340	205	—	32	—	3	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	7 235	7 235	3 436	200	396	84	131	184	151
\$200 to \$299.....	3 920	3 920	2 008	181	156	163	215	185	62
\$300 to \$399.....	523	523	293	53	2	27	47	60	14
\$400 to \$499.....	156	156	71	9	15	17	17	6	14
\$500 or more.....	68	68	25	11	3	2	7	2	—
Median (dollars).....	184	184	185	211	170	242	225	214	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	8 231	8 231	4 358	217	405	184	137	331	101
Less than 20 percent.....	3 348	3 348	1 774	97	192	66	50	119	56
20 to 24 percent.....	1 074	1 074	610	14	58	41	31	60	—
25 to 29 percent.....	857	857	387	20	30	16	20	28	12
30 to 34 percent.....	627	627	326	7	34	14	14	20	—
35 percent or more.....	2 193	2 193	1 175	79	80	37	22	71	33
Not computed.....	132	132	86	—	11	10	—	33	—
Median.....	23.3	23.3	23.0	24.1	20.4	22.6	23.0	22.5	18.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 675	7 675	3 690	270	328	275	207	193	204
Less than 20 percent.....	5 637	5 637	2 887	191	256	164	140	142	133
20 to 24 percent.....	1 009	1 009	444	54	44	69	19	35	33
25 to 29 percent.....	612	612	206	18	7	14	18	16	28
30 to 34 percent.....	220	220	57	7	2	—	16	—	5
35 percent or more.....	196	196	96	—	19	28	13	—	—
Not computed.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median.....	14.1	14.1	13.6	15.6	13.7	17.8	13.8	13.6	17.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 242	6 242	2 600	246	277	277	221	244	196
Less than 20 percent.....	5 334	5 334	2 380	207	259	206	177	239	155
20 to 24 percent.....	579	579	135	19	9	26	34	5	17
25 to 29 percent.....	241	241	66	6	9	27	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	37	37	10	5	—	5	2	—	—
35 percent or more.....	51	51	9	9	—	13	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.0	12.0	10.9	11.7	10.0	13.9	13.3	12.5	12.9
\$50,000 or more.....	8 184	8 184	3 073	451	256	335	404	408	268
Less than 20 percent.....	7 777	7 777	2 920	423	248	295	364	360	268
20 to 24 percent.....	318	318	113	21	—	28	36	42	—
25 to 29 percent.....	76	76	40	7	8	10	2	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	11	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.1	10.1	10.0	11.5	10.0	11.6	10.1	10.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13 034	13 034	8 746	351	508	266	74	452	133
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	376	376	326	—	15	6	—	111	—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 192	1 192	931	—	28	4	—	18	—
\$200 to \$299.....	2 941	2 941	2 010	92	111	7	2	61	33
\$300 to \$399.....	3 953	3 953	2 535	28	231	140	35	136	56
\$400 to \$499.....	2 367	2 367	1 623	98	42	58	10	40	19
\$500 to \$599.....	1 058	1 058	749	103	63	20	7	21	—
\$600 to \$749.....	245	245	167	11	—	24	7	14	6
\$750 to \$999.....	70	70	34	7	—	—	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	807	807	346	12	18	7	9	25	—
Median (dollars).....	339	339	336	445	333	374	381	326	355
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	4 453	4 453	3 416	116	161	74	9	282	40
Less than 20 percent.....	131	131	114	—	—	—	—	20	—
20 to 24 percent.....	230	230	208	—	—	—	—	27	—
25 to 29 percent.....	270	270	226	—	2	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	258	258	204	—	30	—	—	20	—
35 percent or more.....	3 084	3 084	2 338	101	100	55	9	163	24
Not computed.....	480	480	326	15	29	13	—	52	16
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 621	3 621	2 346	58	142	74	11	53	51
Less than 20 percent.....	668	668	408	6	23	—	—	3	6
20 to 24 percent.....	659	659	456	7	13	7	—	13	24
25 to 29 percent.....	693	693	424	15	26	13	5	18	11
30 to 34 percent.....	649	649	439	16	66	24	2	8	—
35 percent or more.....	786	786	538	14	13	30	4	7	—
Not computed.....	166	166	81	—	1	—	—	4	10
Median.....	27.9	27.9	28.2	30.3	30.6	33.5	31.3	27.4	23.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 028	3 028	1 820	92	139	74	18	22	10
Less than 20 percent.....	1 962	1 962	1 165	33	68	37	7	17	10
20 to 24 percent.....	681	681	483	40	71	37	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	151	151	88	6	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	47	47	41	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	17	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	170	170	36	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.6	17.6	17.9	21.3	20.1	20.0	20.9	17.3	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	1 932	1 932	1 164	85	66	44	36	95	32
Less than 20 percent.....	1 689	1 689	1 066	78	58	35	27	95	26
20 to 24 percent.....	42	42	23	7	—	7	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	189	189	63	—	8	2	9	—	—
Median.....	11.6	11.6	11.7	13.9	11.2	11.8	14.6	12.8	10.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County—Con.		Anderson city, Madison County							
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 672	797	30	221	587	625	734	453	235	498
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 250	497	16	118	321	389	324	272	82	269
Less than \$300	61	31	—	6	88	51	117	59	4	46
\$300 to \$399	121	65	10	5	76	83	120	96	42	139
\$400 to \$499	223	112	—	38	96	62	52	60	13	60
\$500 to \$599	240	73	—	11	29	94	12	44	23	6
\$600 to \$799	363	150	6	20	14	68	23	13	—	18
\$800 to \$999	150	46	—	23	14	20	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	92	20	—	11	4	11	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	592	536	340	588	395	494	327	383	389	365
Not mortgaged	422	300	14	103	266	236	410	181	153	229
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	13	—	33	5	17	15
\$100 to \$199	319	212	—	35	173	118	246	134	84	177
\$200 to \$299	94	77	14	64	59	83	101	42	52	37
\$300 to \$399	9	—	—	—	14	35	18	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	4	—	—	12	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	168	239	221	170	200	170	161	170	150
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	263	192	14	56	220	226	402	204	91	250
Less than 20 percent	100	63	5	31	89	70	144	57	42	92
20 to 24 percent	27	40	9	—	25	16	84	30	21	37
25 to 29 percent	16	21	—	—	34	21	31	13	—	17
30 to 34 percent	21	11	—	9	13	23	22	12	—	19
35 percent or more	99	57	—	16	59	89	111	84	28	85
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	8	—	—
Median	26.4	24.1	21.1	19.5	24.2	30.5	23.1	29.2	20.8	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	335	161	—	53	213	184	138	139	90	130
Less than 20 percent	207	109	—	31	162	133	134	113	76	112
20 to 24 percent	34	23	—	6	22	21	—	19	6	6
25 to 29 percent	64	20	—	7	14	12	4	—	8	6
30 to 34 percent	14	2	—	—	8	18	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	16	7	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	15.4	—	13.0	13.2	15.6	13.1	14.2	10.0	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	374	207	10	29	86	75	124	58	22	89
Less than 20 percent	267	144	10	29	82	68	124	58	16	89
20 to 24 percent	73	39	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	20	24	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.3	12.5	10.2	10.0	16.5	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.4
\$50,000 or more	700	237	6	83	68	140	70	52	32	29
Less than 20 percent	663	237	6	54	68	140	70	52	32	29
20 to 24 percent	37	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	10.0	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	148	172	192	346	717	492	614	248	234	557
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	22	7	6	10	49	—	22	—
\$100 to \$199	8	15	79	54	68	30	87	15	29	121
\$200 to \$299	8	44	42	128	205	125	95	59	45	184
\$300 to \$399	36	60	32	61	201	137	148	78	71	178
\$400 to \$499	19	17	17	61	118	106	91	59	28	44
\$500 to \$599	29	—	—	30	84	43	55	21	19	22
\$600 to \$749	11	—	—	5	19	25	12	12	—	—
\$750 to \$999	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	29	36	—	—	16	16	67	—	20	8
Median (dollars)	431	314	134	292	325	374	322	366	314	285
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	24	45	145	134	297	164	369	109	115	240
Less than 20 percent	—	—	12	7	—	—	8	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	28	—	26	—	24	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	58	6	4	—	32	—	9	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	18	13	—	19	6	—	15
35 percent or more	7	45	47	95	243	155	238	96	84	201
Not computed	17	—	—	8	11	9	48	7	—	7
Median	45.0	50.0+	27.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	60	17	23	115	209	170	129	48	93	153
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	48	35	18	14	9	24	48
20 to 24 percent	—	9	7	9	25	39	11	16	23	59
25 to 29 percent	8	—	16	24	10	40	29	6	3	29
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	16	41	17	19	6	9	6
35 percent or more	33	—	—	18	90	48	49	11	14	11
Not computed	11	5	—	—	8	—	7	—	20	—
Median	46.1	23.3	26.4	25.1	33.7	28.0	31.8	24.7	22.7	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	84	15	71	140	96	68	40	26	108
Less than 20 percent	14	55	15	58	70	79	59	26	20	65
20 to 24 percent	—	12	—	—	43	8	9	5	6	35
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	17	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	8
Median	14.4	16.2	14.7	16.3	19.7	17.3	14.4	18.0	16.8	16.7
\$35,000 or more	50	26	9	26	71	62	48	51	—	56
Less than 20 percent	38	12	9	26	71	46	28	47	—	56
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	12	14	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—
Median	11.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	12.6	10.0	13.9	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	427	534	472	979	963	1 039	1 033	195	1 153	761
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	264	272	197	524	567	531	754	131	722	432
Less than \$300 -----	48	86	34	33	21	70	99	4	72	48
\$300 to \$399 -----	89	82	39	164	94	174	72	15	130	67
\$400 to \$499 -----	78	51	36	127	85	159	169	21	135	96
\$500 to \$599 -----	15	34	47	86	122	77	110	32	138	89
\$600 to \$799 -----	23	19	31	72	169	36	121	28	133	105
\$800 to \$999 -----	6	—	—	35	40	7	77	17	59	27
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	5	—	5	7	36	8	95	12	47	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	3	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars) -----	395	373	475	449	560	414	531	577	516	508
Not mortgaged -----	163	262	275	455	396	508	279	64	431	329
Less than \$100 -----	13	7	10	14	—	24	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	118	165	145	252	192	326	84	16	182	219
\$200 to \$299 -----	26	78	107	177	141	151	159	29	181	110
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	12	13	12	48	—	21	6	60	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	9	7	15	10	6	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	170	175	191	187	203	170	239	236	214	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	200	228	148	259	194	377	180	37	329	187
Less than 20 percent -----	62	87	79	123	92	176	66	7	117	56
20 to 24 percent -----	22	12	33	38	14	46	41	7	60	37
25 to 29 percent -----	6	26	15	19	15	30	16	8	28	19
30 to 34 percent -----	23	17	5	19	7	34	14	6	20	22
35 percent or more -----	87	79	16	60	66	80	33	9	71	53
Not computed -----	—	7	—	—	—	11	10	—	33	—
Median -----	32.2	27.2	19.4	20.9	21.8	20.8	22.3	27.8	22.6	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	122	124	168	336	251	280	269	21	190	185
Less than 20 percent -----	103	101	133	274	191	220	161	16	142	132
20 to 24 percent -----	10	17	21	23	35	44	66	2	32	18
25 to 29 percent -----	9	6	9	23	18	7	14	—	16	29
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	5	10	—	9	28	—	—	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.5	11.4	15.0	14.6	14.7	14.8	17.7	12.8	13.5	11.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	67	122	66	166	188	218	273	48	241	174
Less than 20 percent -----	67	113	66	137	164	218	206	43	236	163
20 to 24 percent -----	—	9	—	11	13	—	26	3	5	11
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	18	6	—	27	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.7	10.0	13.9	11.3	10.0	13.8	14.7	12.5	12.2
\$50,000 or more -----	38	60	90	218	330	164	311	89	393	215
Less than 20 percent -----	38	60	90	218	306	156	275	79	347	215
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	17	—	26	10	40	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	7	8	10	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.3	10.0	11.6	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	514	554	683	251	351	503	263	23	452	473
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	—	111	24
\$100 to \$199 -----	46	70	60	18	—	28	4	—	18	95
\$200 to \$299 -----	187	168	212	42	92	111	4	—	61	63
\$300 to \$399 -----	136	188	205	96	28	226	140	15	136	93
\$400 to \$499 -----	92	96	155	38	98	42	58	—	40	140
\$500 to \$599 -----	26	10	15	17	103	63	20	3	21	44
\$600 to \$749 -----	16	—	5	11	11	—	24	—	14	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
No cash rent -----	11	22	31	16	12	18	7	5	26	14
Median (dollars) -----	307	311	325	345	445	333	375	354	326	373
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	175	220	172	66	116	159	71	7	282	164
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23
20 to 24 percent -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	35
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	9	—	2	6	—	—	49
30 to 34 percent -----	13	26	8	—	—	30	—	—	20	11
35 percent or more -----	139	159	139	41	101	98	52	7	163	37
Not computed -----	16	28	25	16	15	29	13	—	52	9
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	170	184	225	71	58	142	74	—	53	99
Less than 20 percent -----	24	39	56	15	6	23	—	—	3	19
20 to 24 percent -----	38	64	39	9	7	13	7	—	13	13
25 to 29 percent -----	35	7	42	23	15	26	13	—	18	20
30 to 34 percent -----	43	35	23	5	16	66	24	—	8	21
35 percent or more -----	30	39	49	19	14	13	30	—	7	22
Not computed -----	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
Median -----	28.3	24.1	26.1	27.5	30.3	30.6	33.5	—	27.4	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	141	96	172	67	92	139	74	11	22	101
Less than 20 percent -----	102	74	149	46	33	68	37	—	17	66
20 to 24 percent -----	39	12	23	8	40	71	37	11	—	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5
Median -----	17.5	16.9	15.3	18.6	21.3	20.1	20.0	22.5	17.3	18.0
\$35,000 or more -----	28	54	114	47	85	63	44	5	95	109
Less than 20 percent -----	28	54	109	43	78	55	35	—	95	109
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	4	7	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	5	—	—	8	2	5	—	—
Median -----	11.8	10.0	12.0	10.0	13.9	11.0	11.8	—	12.8	11.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Madison County—Con.						Remainder of Madison County			
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 619	1 145	—	18	—	—	221	227	38	774
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	859	621	—	18	—	—	163	131	24	418
Less than \$300	153	73	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	8
\$300 to \$399	225	132	—	9	—	—	20	28	—	33
\$400 to \$499	200	130	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	32
\$500 to \$599	133	141	—	9	—	—	46	13	6	86
\$600 to \$799	116	110	—	—	—	—	60	11	2	154
\$800 to \$999	32	24	—	—	—	—	16	32	—	40
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	58
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4
Median (dollars)	420	481	—	450	—	—	709	484	1 750	673
Not mortgaged	760	524	—	—	—	—	58	96	14	356
Less than \$100	45	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3
\$100 to \$199	485	285	—	—	—	—	8	70	—	115
\$200 to \$299	212	185	—	—	—	—	40	5	4	186
\$300 to \$399	18	30	—	—	—	—	5	2	6	41
\$400 to \$499	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	7
\$500 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	4
Median (dollars)	178	192	—	—	—	—	244	170	375	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	475	281	—	—	—	—	23	28	4	100
Less than 20 percent	238	141	—	—	—	—	5	16	—	43
20 to 24 percent	47	31	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	24
25 to 29 percent	69	20	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	31	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	90	59	—	—	—	—	13	—	4	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	41.9	18.8	45.0	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	455	342	—	—	—	—	19	48	6	186
Less than 20 percent	400	253	—	—	—	—	—	36	3	124
20 to 24 percent	29	67	—	—	—	—	19	—	3	17
25 to 29 percent	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13
35 percent or more	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median	12.1	13.3	—	—	—	—	22.5	10.0	20.0	13.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	309	226	—	9	—	—	58	59	4	173
Less than 20 percent	283	199	—	9	—	—	43	41	—	134
20 to 24 percent	17	27	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	31
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.3	—	10.0	—	—	13.1	10.0	50.0+	12.4
\$50,000 or more	380	296	—	9	—	—	121	92	24	315
Less than 20 percent	380	296	—	9	—	—	117	92	20	285
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	12.5	—	—	11.8	10.0	11.4	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	947	332	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	51
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	115	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300 to \$399	249	117	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	20
\$400 to \$499	258	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$500 to \$599	111	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$600 to \$749	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
No cash rent	38	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	361	362	—	—	—	—	—	379	288	429
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	343	68	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Less than 20 percent	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	194	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Median	43.0	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	225	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Less than 20 percent	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	54	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	49	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	55	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	50	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not computed	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.7	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	240	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent	101	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	163	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	17.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.5
\$35,000 or more	139	58	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	31
Less than 20 percent	129	48	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	27
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	12.4	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	—	14.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	23	611	1 384	964	620	651	1 534	974	769	544
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	17	385	703	496	295	403	926	652	528	290
Less than \$300 -----	2	56	87	50	42	38	139	24	25	10
\$300 to \$399 -----	3	73	236	162	39	52	265	112	88	79
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	91	160	130	35	70	232	66	143	49
\$500 to \$599 -----	2	45	118	68	64	93	127	112	91	68
\$600 to \$799 -----	6	54	59	61	82	89	109	190	123	68
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	49	16	19	28	34	37	100	51	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2	9	22	6	5	23	17	44	7	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	538	464	413	436	528	548	423	609	508	511
Not mortgaged -----	6	226	681	468	325	248	608	322	241	254
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	12	17	17	12	10	6	—	14
\$100 to \$199 -----	2	146	402	286	178	129	393	175	151	155
\$200 to \$299 -----	4	76	225	125	108	90	205	128	62	74
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	2	22	24	17	12	—	13	14	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	9	16	5	5	—	—	14	3
\$500 or more -----	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	213	178	185	181	186	187	179	190	184	176
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	148	566	323	233	150	599	89	101	154
Less than 20 percent -----	2	55	246	156	96	81	135	52	56	81
20 to 24 percent -----	—	23	58	38	24	10	107	—	—	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	8	57	37	43	16	123	4	12	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	5	39	8	5	13	55	5	—	13
35 percent or more -----	—	54	158	84	54	27	179	24	33	27
Not computed -----	—	3	8	—	11	3	—	4	—	4
Median -----	17.5	23.8	22.8	20.7	23.1	19.2	27.3	16.3	18.6	18.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3	156	372	259	117	151	463	179	204	104
Less than 20 percent -----	—	115	279	211	74	109	368	123	133	74
20 to 24 percent -----	3	8	76	15	—	17	54	17	33	16
25 to 29 percent -----	—	29	8	26	30	5	24	19	28	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	2	9	7	13	20	17	12	5	1
35 percent or more -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.5	14.6	14.4	13.6	12.1	14.2	13.7	12.6	17.0	13.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3	109	275	176	108	135	238	192	196	144
Less than 20 percent -----	3	107	259	164	100	106	229	143	155	120
20 to 24 percent -----	—	2	7	6	8	15	9	36	24	21
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	9	6	—	10	—	10	17	3
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	11.5	12.9	11.5	10.0	15.5	11.4	11.0	12.9	12.2
\$50,000 or more -----	15	198	171	206	162	215	234	514	268	142
Less than 20 percent -----	13	169	153	206	157	200	226	485	268	142
20 to 24 percent -----	2	12	11	—	—	15	8	29	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	8	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	11.1	10.9	10.3	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	—	188	598	359	221	265	674	149	133	113
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	5	15	—	—	—	27	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	29	7	30	33	—	85	9	—	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	42	135	103	40	21	196	26	33	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	59	201	117	92	89	194	35	56	38
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	23	150	58	31	70	64	40	19	17
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	33	8	6	37	42	23	—	11
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	4	—	—	—	4	6	—	6	3
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	26	57	33	19	44	60	16	19	14
Median (dollars) -----	—	305	342	319	334	402	299	396	355	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	57	122	153	68	27	213	29	40	22
Less than 20 percent -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	10	6	8	14	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	27	87	117	35	17	171	20	24	9
Not computed -----	—	5	20	28	—	10	13	9	16	8
Median -----	—	36.7	50.0+	50.0+	35.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	66	210	104	77	75	220	28	51	37
Less than 20 percent -----	—	10	53	29	5	3	75	19	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	—	10	33	19	7	4	16	—	24	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	27	24	21	15	24	68	—	11	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	3	28	15	21	19	36	4	—	3
35 percent or more -----	—	8	55	20	21	16	25	—	—	12
Not computed -----	—	8	17	—	8	9	—	5	10	6
Median -----	—	26.7	27.2	26.0	31.8	30.5	26.4	18.0	23.0	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	32	177	71	62	79	172	49	10	40
Less than 20 percent -----	—	21	139	57	48	55	82	36	10	28
20 to 24 percent -----	—	2	31	5	10	7	48	7	—	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	9	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	14.7	17.2	15.5	16.3	17.2	17.1	17.6	17.5	16.3
\$35,000 or more -----	—	33	89	31	14	84	69	43	32	14
Less than 20 percent -----	—	29	76	21	7	59	64	43	26	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	10.0	12.2	10.0	12.5	11.0	10.2	10.0	10.8	11.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Madison County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	424	878	1 654	703	797	1 750	—	598	473
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	293	579	1 232	465	497	1 283	—	321	306
Less than \$300.....	9	47	61	88	31	37	—	23	10
\$300 to \$399.....	29	113	112	138	65	191	—	59	61
\$400 to \$499.....	42	99	223	145	112	194	—	72	59
\$500 to \$599.....	94	129	231	65	73	230	—	56	76
\$600 to \$799.....	52	130	363	19	150	406	—	82	54
\$800 to \$999.....	24	48	150	3	46	150	—	20	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	29	13	92	7	20	75	—	7	28
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	560	521	595	405	536	596	—	510	540
Not mortgaged.....	131	299	422	238	300	467	—	277	167
Less than \$100.....	—	3	—	—	5	16	—	10	2
\$100 to \$199.....	66	194	319	166	212	347	—	186	99
\$200 to \$299.....	39	88	94	57	77	92	—	71	62
\$300 to \$399.....	26	12	9	3	—	2	—	10	2
\$400 to \$499.....	—	2	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars).....	199	178	175	182	168	167	—	171	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	54	172	263	159	192	257	—	155	101
Less than 20 percent.....	18	99	100	52	63	91	—	93	34
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	27	18	40	19	—	10	17
25 to 29 percent.....	—	23	16	20	21	19	—	21	24
30 to 34 percent.....	—	10	21	40	11	47	—	11	10
35 percent or more.....	36	21	99	25	57	74	—	20	16
Not computed.....	—	2	—	4	—	7	—	—	—
Median.....	45.6	18.9	26.4	26.9	24.1	28.9	—	17.7	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	93	199	335	239	161	408	—	154	129
Less than 20 percent.....	61	123	207	182	109	244	—	106	69
20 to 24 percent.....	19	53	34	39	23	65	—	22	32
25 to 29 percent.....	13	11	64	18	20	45	—	14	24
30 to 34 percent.....	—	3	14	—	2	33	—	10	—
35 percent or more.....	—	9	16	—	7	21	—	2	4
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.0	17.6	15.7	15.2	15.4	16.3	—	15.2	18.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	80	253	365	174	207	429	—	147	117
Less than 20 percent.....	72	212	258	168	144	277	—	132	87
20 to 24 percent.....	8	27	73	3	39	86	—	13	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	12	20	3	24	44	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	12.2	16.1	10.5	15.3	16.1	—	10.5	14.5
\$50,000 or more.....	197	254	691	131	237	656	—	142	126
Less than 20 percent.....	184	239	654	131	237	620	—	138	121
20 to 24 percent.....	4	10	37	—	—	36	—	4	5
25 to 29 percent.....	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.4	11.0	11.9	10.0	10.0	11.6	—	10.4	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	75	247	148	293	172	213	6	253	122
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	4	8	7	15	1	6	12	9
\$200 to \$299.....	22	77	8	34	44	46	—	53	25
\$300 to \$399.....	11	100	36	127	60	46	—	86	46
\$400 to \$499.....	9	27	19	75	17	60	—	34	21
\$500 to \$599.....	—	11	29	23	—	27	—	50	5
\$600 to \$749.....	5	4	11	4	—	20	—	4	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	5	8	6	—	—	—	1	2
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	28	19	29	17	36	13	—	13	14
Median (dollars).....	306	346	431	370	314	434	113	360	360
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	15	27	24	82	45	23	6	56	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	3	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more.....	5	22	7	65	45	23	—	53	12
Not computed.....	10	3	17	10	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	50.0+	40.0	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	8	69	60	62	17	84	—	67	29
Less than 20 percent.....	8	12	8	4	—	3	—	11	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	18	—	6	9	20	—	26	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	15	8	18	—	16	—	2	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	13	—	13	3	33	—	14	3
35 percent or more.....	—	11	33	21	—	12	—	8	2
Not computed.....	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	6	—
Median.....	17.5	26.5	46.1	31.2	23.3	30.5	—	23.8	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	32	78	112	112	84	69	—	79	41
Less than 20 percent.....	14	49	14	54	55	43	—	53	32
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	—	30	12	4	—	13	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	—	17	—	15	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Not computed.....	18	3	—	7	17	6	—	2	4
Median.....	14.4	18.3	14.4	19.8	16.2	18.1	—	17.8	16.6
\$35,000 or more.....	20	73	50	37	26	37	—	51	31
Less than 20 percent.....	20	55	38	31	12	30	—	44	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	2	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	15	12	—	14	7	—	5	5
Median.....	10.0	10.8	11.9	13.3	10.0	12.6	—	12.4	12.2

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ 8NA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116	
Occupied housing units -----	46 503	46 503	21 213	1 080	585	763	409	1 059		-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	304	304	127	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	1 372	1 372	570	6	-	46	-	6	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	1 664	1 664	704	8	-	55	-	8	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	8 431	8 431	2 667	98	18	126	-	98	-	-
1960 to 1969 -----	9 007	9 007	4 213	354	79	136	68	345	-	-
1950 to 1959 -----	8 181	8 181	4 111	393	69	119	110	381	-	-
1940 to 1949 -----	4 955	4 955	2 807	73	115	138	108	73	-	-
1939 or earlier -----	12 589	12 589	6 014	148	304	139	123	148	-	-
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	262	262	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	3 661	3 661	2 453	31	48	82	23	31	-	-
2 bedrooms -----	16 215	16 215	8 978	313	286	483	234	310	-	-
3 bedrooms -----	20 754	20 754	7 783	538	176	169	135	524	-	-
4 bedrooms -----	4 683	4 683	1 494	160	58	29	10	156	-	-
5 or more bedrooms -----	928	928	279	38	17	-	7	38	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	46 286	46 286	21 110	1 072	585	756	402	1 051	-	-
Source of water, public system or private company -----	31 950	31 950	19 939	951	585	714	409	930	-	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	31 224	31 224	18 381	806	570	714	409	785	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	129	129	59	8	5	-	-	8	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	93	93	29	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	36	36	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	32 071	32 071	17 749	959	532	667	402	938	-	-
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 747	1 747	181	18	-	5	-	18	-	-
Electricity -----	9 488	9 488	2 611	71	26	78	7	71	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 019	2 019	425	27	27	6	-	27	-	-
All other fuels -----	1 156	1 156	235	5	-	7	-	5	-	-
No fuel used -----	22	22	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	3 252	3 252	2 025	67	30	100	52	67	-	-
1 -----	16 044	16 044	9 106	369	333	353	221	367	-	-
2 -----	17 944	17 944	7 136	416	165	259	103	405	-	-
3 or more -----	9 263	9 263	2 946	228	57	51	33	220	-	-
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	-	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 837	34 837	14 089	935	362	590	307	914	-	-
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 712	2 712	1 064	68	17	34	24	68	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	6 938	6 938	2 830	146	77	144	91	138	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	4 499	4 499	1 732	117	40	116	33	117	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	9 211	9 211	3 471	223	90	109	55	214	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	11 477	11 477	4 992	381	138	187	104	377	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 666	11 666	7 124	145	223	173	102	145	-	-
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 861	4 861	3 077	61	86	66	81	61	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	4 229	4 229	2 515	43	94	88	11	43	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	1 448	1 448	894	24	38	9	7	24	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	827	827	486	-	5	10	3	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	301	301	152	17	-	-	-	17	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	2 788	2 788	1 529	6	52	83	67	6	-	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	11 916	11 916	6 209	385	203	288	89	385	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 835	9 835	4 777	360	162	281	80	360	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	43	43	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	175	175	89	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	1 876	1 876	1 151	56	12	71	14	56	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	46 374	46 374	21 154	1 072	580	763	409	1 051	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	45 759	45 759	20 866	1 072	548	746	402	1 051	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	615	615	288	-	32	17	7	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	129	129	59	8	5	-	-	8	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	127	127	59	8	5	-	-	8	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 531	37 531	34 516	45 764	31 679	20 177	26 452	45 581	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 217	20 217	18 407	19 272	18 203	19 929	17 129	19 272	-	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 211	5 211	3 069	97	107	182	75	97	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 197	2 197	1 042	36	40	105	39	36	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 014	3 014	2 027	61	67	77	36	61	-	-

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 116	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 841	28 841	12 358	897	356	317	288	876		—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	17 044	17 044	6 754	476	181	101	200	461		—
Less than \$300.....	1 770	1 770	967	47	29	44	44	45		—
\$300 to \$399.....	3 585	3 585	1 640	94	38	41	71	91		—
\$400 to \$499.....	3 459	3 459	1 503	90	24	11	47	88		—
\$500 to \$599.....	2 938	2 938	1 074	64	56	5	25	64		—
\$600 to \$799.....	3 267	3 267	975	88	21	—	13	82		—
\$800 to \$999.....	1 230	1 230	349	46	7	—	—	46		—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	706	706	221	39	6	—	—	37		—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	69	69	16	3	—	—	—	3		—
\$2,000 or more.....	20	20	9	5	—	—	—	5		—
Median (dollars).....	491	491	444	509	498	311	380	508		—
Not mortgaged.....	11 797	11 797	5 604	421	175	216	88	415		—
Less than \$100.....	322	322	187	—	—	15	5	—		—
\$100 to \$199.....	7 039	7 039	3 245	176	79	169	83	174		—
\$200 to \$299.....	3 735	3 735	1 823	181	72	21	—	177		—
\$300 to \$399.....	487	487	263	60	24	5	—	60		—
\$400 to \$499.....	146	146	61	2	—	6	—	2		—
\$500 or more.....	68	68	25	2	—	—	—	2		—
Median (dollars).....	183	183	184	214	208	146	138	214		—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	7 724	7 724	3 874	269	140	209	112	267		—
Less than 20 percent.....	3 230	3 230	1 661	114	53	91	19	112		—
20 to 24 percent.....	1 007	1 007	543	56	16	39	20	56		—
25 to 29 percent.....	792	792	322	21	6	4	13	21		—
30 to 34 percent.....	589	589	290	14	11	18	6	14		—
35 percent or more.....	2 012	2 012	1 010	57	54	52	46	57		—
Not computed.....	94	94	48	7	—	5	8	7		—
Median.....	22.9	22.9	22.3	21.5	25.8	21.4	30.0	21.6		—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 384	7 384	3 421	169	123	52	109	166		—
Less than 20 percent.....	5 428	5 428	2 698	128	96	52	88	128		—
20 to 24 percent.....	971	971	406	29	15	—	14	26		—
25 to 29 percent.....	598	598	192	12	6	—	—	12		—
30 to 34 percent.....	208	208	45	—	6	—	7	—		—
35 percent or more.....	178	178	80	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median.....	14.0	14.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	10.7	13.5	13.0		—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 976	5 976	2 365	172	35	44	40	169		—
Less than 20 percent.....	5 084	5 084	2 145	167	28	44	40	164		—
20 to 24 percent.....	569	569	135	5	7	—	—	5		—
25 to 29 percent.....	235	235	66	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent.....	37	37	10	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more.....	51	51	9	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median.....	11.9	11.9	10.8	11.7	16.9	10.0	10.6	11.7		—
\$50,000 or more.....	7 757	7 757	2 698	287	58	12	27	274		—
Less than 20 percent.....	7 360	7 360	2 555	249	58	12	27	238		—
20 to 24 percent.....	308	308	103	32	—	—	—	30		—
25 to 29 percent.....	76	76	40	6	—	—	—	6		—
30 to 34 percent.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more.....	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median.....	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 325	11 325	7 102	145	223	173	102	145		—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	207	207	157	11	10	10	—	11		—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 024	1 024	769	—	15	25	—	—		—
\$200 to \$299.....	2 612	2 612	1 689	16	33	37	27	16		—
\$300 to \$399.....	3 570	3 570	2 181	59	82	56	44	59		—
\$400 to \$499.....	2 076	2 076	1 351	26	52	—	15	26		—
\$500 to \$599.....	852	852	543	9	23	18	8	9		—
\$600 to \$749.....	196	196	118	11	—	7	8	11		—
\$750 to \$999.....	56	56	20	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
No cash rent.....	732	732	274	13	8	20	—	13		—
Median (dollars).....	338	338	335	376	379	305	350	376		—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	3 554	3 554	2 547	79	67	93	37	79		—
Less than 20 percent.....	91	91	74	—	—	—	—	—		—
20 to 24 percent.....	164	164	142	—	—	17	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent.....	232	232	194	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent.....	223	223	169	11	—	—	6	11		—
35 percent or more.....	2 501	2 501	1 776	55	67	76	31	55		—
Not computed.....	343	343	192	13	—	—	—	13		—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+		—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 267	3 267	2 002	18	93	23	27	18		—
Less than 20 percent.....	622	622	362	—	11	—	—	—		—
20 to 24 percent.....	621	621	421	2	25	7	16	2		—
25 to 29 percent.....	611	611	349	8	19	7	—	8		—
30 to 34 percent.....	569	569	359	8	—	—	—	8		—
35 percent or more.....	689	689	441	—	30	9	11	—		—
Not computed.....	155	155	70	—	8	—	—	—		—
Median.....	27.6	27.6	27.6	29.4	26.7	28.2	24.2	29.4		—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 801	2 801	1 604	13	39	18	22	13		—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 802	1 802	1 012	8	39	18	22	8		—
20 to 24 percent.....	632	632	438	—	—	—	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent.....	137	137	74	5	—	—	—	5		—
30 to 34 percent.....	43	43	37	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more.....	17	17	7	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed.....	170	170	36	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median.....	17.7	17.7	18.0	16.3	17.1	12.5	16.3	16.3		—
\$35,000 or more.....	1 703	1 703	949	35	24	39	16	35		—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 480	1 480	871	35	24	19	16	35		—
20 to 24 percent.....	42	42	23	—	—	—	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed.....	181	181	55	—	—	20	—	—		—
Median.....	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.9	12.3	10.0	15.0	11.9		—

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city		Troct 17	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 17 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	3 020	3 020	2 922	590	562	887	322	588		6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	32	32	26	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	53	53	53	9	—	13	—	—	9	—
1970 to 1979	375	375	314	46	—	81	75	46	—	6
1960 to 1969	821	821	795	289	79	249	63	287	—	—
1950 to 1959	587	587	582	166	143	174	39	166	—	—
1940 to 1949	424	424	424	26	114	179	42	26	—	—
1939 or earlier	716	716	716	54	226	184	103	54	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	44	44	44	9	6	—	—	9	—	—
1 bedroom	349	349	349	44	58	72	30	44	—	—
2 bedrooms	1 202	1 202	1 187	146	250	471	144	146	—	6
3 bedrooms	1 124	1 124	1 066	325	186	282	115	323	—	—
4 bedrooms	248	248	234	56	53	51	27	56	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	53	53	42	10	9	11	6	10	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 999	2 999	2 901	590	556	881	322	588	—	6
Source of water, public system or private company	2 946	2 946	2 905	583	562	887	322	581	—	6
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 863	2 863	2 826	560	548	856	322	558	—	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	13	13	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 499	2 499	2 463	522	519	748	297	520	—	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22	22	22	14	8	—	—	14	—	—
Electricity	382	382	320	42	20	81	20	42	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	70	70	70	12	15	43	—	12	—	—
All other fuels	47	47	47	—	—	15	5	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	842	842	842	201	139	297	84	201	—	—
1	1 138	1 138	1 103	154	214	306	145	154	—	—
2	594	594	567	124	148	164	44	122	—	—
3 or more	446	446	410	111	61	120	49	111	—	6
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	—	3.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 418	1 418	1 336	274	289	437	171	272	—	—
1989 to March 1990	79	79	64	7	25	18	4	7	—	—
1985 to 1988	188	188	174	60	50	13	22	60	—	—
1980 to 1984	133	133	120	38	28	33	8	38	—	—
1970 to 1979	589	589	549	131	111	173	56	129	—	—
1969 or earlier	429	429	429	38	75	200	81	38	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 602	1 602	1 586	316	273	450	151	316	—	6
1989 to March 1990	658	658	652	148	138	180	46	148	—	6
1985 to 1988	663	663	653	113	86	152	88	113	—	—
1980 to 1984	196	196	196	35	41	72	11	35	—	—
1970 to 1979	74	74	74	20	8	35	6	20	—	—
1969 or earlier	11	11	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	492	492	492	146	105	90	53	146	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	427	427	421	37	74	175	68	37	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	333	333	327	28	67	133	63	28	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	13	13	13	—	10	3	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	173	173	173	17	30	77	15	17	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	3 007	3 007	2 909	590	562	874	322	588	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room	2 904	2 904	2 806	576	556	833	303	574	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room	103	103	103	14	6	41	19	14	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	13	13	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	13	13	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 666	39 666	38 196	55 837	34 358	29 160	24 830	55 659	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 037	15 037	15 004	16 809	17 010	10 696	16 490	16 809	—	5 475
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 035	1 035	1 029	248	167	316	109	248	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units	154	154	154	33	43	36	36	33	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	881	881	875	215	124	280	73	215	—	6

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Madison County	Anderson city, Madison County					Remainder of Madison County
		Total	Anderson city		Tract 17	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 17 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 353	1 353	1 284	274	269	417	165	272		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	944	944	875	258	208	223	72	256		
Less than \$300	141	141	132	22	22	73	15	22		
\$300 to \$399	188	188	188	39	45	79	25	39		
\$400 to \$499	161	161	159	47	38	41	13	47		
\$500 to \$599	196	196	178	76	38	7	19	74		
\$600 to \$799	177	177	150	51	47	23		51		
\$800 to \$999	50	50	37	13	13			13		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	31	31	31	10	5			10		
\$1,500 to \$1,999										
\$2,000 or more										
Median (dollars)	477	477	449	526	449	336	389	526		
Not mortgaged	409	409	409	16	61	194	93	16		
Less than \$100	18	18	18			18				
\$100 to \$199	175	175	175	8	39	77	51	8		
\$200 to \$299	176	176	176	4	11	80	42	4		
\$300 to \$399	30	30	30		11	13				
\$400 to \$499	10	10	10	4		6		4		
\$500 or more										
Median (dollars)	206	206	206	200	189	202	193	200		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	457	457	455	57	86	193	92	57		
Less than 20 percent	108	108	108		17	53	38			
20 to 24 percent	59	59	59	4		45	10	4		
25 to 29 percent	49	49	49	7	15	27		7		
30 to 34 percent	38	38	36	6	12	4	6	6		
35 percent or more	165	165	165	14	35	59	38	14		
Not computed	38	38	38	26	7	5		26		
Median	29.3	29.3	29.2	33.8	33.1	24.6	24.0	33.8		
\$20,000 to \$34,999	254	254	243	24	61	86	30	24		
Less than 20 percent	182	182	173	14	37	82	25	14		
20 to 24 percent	28	28	28	6	6		5	6		
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	4		4		4		
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12		12					
35 percent or more	18	18	16							
Not computed										
Median	16.0	16.0	16.2	18.3	18.3	14.1	15.0	18.3		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	245	245	226	72	40	80	18	72		
Less than 20 percent	234	234	226	72	40	80	18	72		
20 to 24 percent	5	5								
25 to 29 percent	6									
30 to 34 percent										
35 percent or more										
Not computed										
Median	13.0	13.0	12.2	14.8	16.2	10.0	10.0	14.8		
\$50,000 or more	397	397	360	121	82	58	25	119		
Less than 20 percent	387	387	350	111	82	58	25	109		
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	10				10		
25 to 29 percent										
30 to 34 percent										
35 percent or more										
Not computed										
Median	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.8	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.9		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 572	1 572	1 556	307	266	441	146	307		6
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	169	169	169	100		39		100		
\$100 to \$199	161	161	155	18	15	62	15	18		6
\$200 to \$299	292	292	292	45	89	58	32	45		
\$300 to \$399	350	350	340	77	55	92	34	77		
\$400 to \$499	263	263	263	14	54	91	44	14		
\$500 to \$599	177	177	177	12	20	37	13	12		
\$600 to \$749	49	49	49	3	25	5	4	3		
\$750 to \$999	14	14	14			10	4			
\$1,000 or more	25	25	25	25				25		
No cash rent	72	72	72	13	8	47		13		
Median (dollars)	342	342	341	288	320	351	385	288		113
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	844	844	838	203	97	276	72	203		6
Less than 20 percent	40	40	40	20		8		20		
20 to 24 percent	66	66	66	27		7		27		
25 to 29 percent	38	38	32			32				6
30 to 34 percent	35	35	35	9		19		9		
35 percent or more	531	531	531	108	88	162	65	108		
Not computed	134	134	134	39	9	48	7	39		
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+		27.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	326	326	319	35	74	106	21	35		
Less than 20 percent	46	46	46	3	7	14	9	3		
20 to 24 percent	35	35	35	11	14	4		11		
25 to 29 percent	70	70	63	10	18	22	6	10		
30 to 34 percent	67	67	67		17	19	6			
35 percent or more	97	97	97	7	18	40		7		
Not computed	11	11	11	4		7		4		
Median	30.5	30.5	30.7	25.7	29.4	32.5	26.3	25.7		
\$20,000 to \$34,999	189	189	189	9	57	50	18	9		
Less than 20 percent	136	136	136	9	40	41	4	9		
20 to 24 percent	35	35	35		8	9	5			
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14		9		5			
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4				4			
35 percent or more										
Not computed										
Median	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	16.2	25.0	17.5		
\$35,000 or more	213	213	210	60	38	9	35	60		
Less than 20 percent	193	193	190	60	22	9	31	60		
20 to 24 percent										
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12		8		4			
30 to 34 percent										
35 percent or more										
Not computed	8	8	8		8					
Median	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.9	12.9	10.0	13.5	13.9		

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Occupied housing units	207	207
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	3	3
1980 to 1984	11	11
1970 to 1979	60	60
1960 to 1969	29	29
1950 to 1959	22	22
1940 to 1949	52	52
1939 or earlier	30	30
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	40	40
2 bedrooms	68	68
3 bedrooms	94	94
4 bedrooms	5	5
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	207	207
Source of water, public system or private company	178	178
Sewage disposal, public sewer	178	178
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	165	165
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1	1
Electricity	25	25
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	9
All other fuels	7	7
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	13	13
1	103	103
2	78	78
3 or more	13	13
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	147	147
1989 to March 1990	26	26
1985 to 1988	25	25
1980 to 1984	18	18
1970 to 1979	64	64
1969 or earlier	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	60	60
1989 to March 1990	21	21
1985 to 1988	24	24
1980 to 1984	15	15
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	17	17
Householder 65 years and over	52	52
Owner-occupied housing units	46	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	13	13
Complete plumbing facilities	207	207
1.00 or less persons per room	186	186
1.01 or more persons per room	21	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 862	27 862
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 147	9 147
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	76	76
Owner-occupied housing units	36	36
Renter-occupied housing units	40	40

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	138	138
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	97	97
Less than \$300 -----	18	18
\$300 to \$399 -----	52	52
\$400 to \$499 -----	17	17
\$500 to \$599 -----	8	8
\$600 to \$799 -----	2	2
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	364	364
Not mortgaged -----	41	41
Less than \$100 -----	1	1
\$100 to \$199 -----	26	26
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	177	177
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	51	51
Less than 20 percent -----	19	19
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	32	32
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	38.0	38.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	51	51
Less than 20 percent -----	40	40
20 to 24 percent -----	10	10
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	1	1
Median -----	17.0	17.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	21	21
Less than 20 percent -----	19	19
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	13.1	13.1
\$50,000 or more -----	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	15	15
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	60	60
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	6	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	3	3
\$200 to \$299 -----	18	18
\$300 to \$399 -----	10	10
\$400 to \$499 -----	15	15
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	8	8
Median (dollars) -----	297	297
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	50	50
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	36	36
Not computed -----	8	8
Median -----	47.0	47.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	10	10
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	13.1	13.1
\$35,000 or more -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Occupied housing units	46 407	46 407
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	304	304
1985 to 1988	1 369	1 369
1980 to 1984	1 664	1 664
1970 to 1979	8 410	8 410
1960 to 1969	8 988	8 988
1950 to 1959	8 170	8 170
1940 to 1949	4 925	4 925
1939 or earlier	12 577	12 577
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	262	262
1 bedroom	3 644	3 644
2 bedrooms	16 192	16 192
3 bedrooms	20 703	20 703
4 bedrooms	4 678	4 678
5 or more bedrooms	928	928
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	46 190	46 190
Source of water, public system or private company	31 872	31 872
Sewage disposal, public sewer	31 146	31 146
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	129	129
Owner-occupied housing units	93	93
Renter-occupied housing units	36	36
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	31 994	31 994
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 746	1 746
Electricity	9 479	9 479
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 010	2 010
All other fuels	1 156	1 156
No fuel used	22	22
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	3 239	3 239
1	16 010	16 010
2	17 906	17 906
3 or more	9 252	9 252
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	34 760	34 760
1989 to March 1990	2 706	2 706
1985 to 1988	6 931	6 931
1980 to 1984	4 481	4 481
1970 to 1979	9 171	9 171
1969 or earlier	11 471	11 471
Renter-occupied housing units	11 647	11 647
1989 to March 1990	4 861	4 861
1985 to 1988	4 215	4 215
1980 to 1984	1 443	1 443
1970 to 1979	827	827
1969 or earlier	301	301
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	2 783	2 783
Householder 65 years and over	11 881	11 881
Owner-occupied housing units	9 806	9 806
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	43	43
No telephone in unit	175	175
No vehicle available	1 863	1 863
Complete plumbing facilities	46 278	46 278
1 00 or less persons per room	45 671	45 671
1 01 or more persons per room	607	607
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	129	129
1 00 or less persons per room	127	127
1 01 or more persons per room	2	2
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 555	37 555
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 239	20 239
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 175	5 175
Owner-occupied housing units	2 177	2 177
Renter-occupied housing units	2 998	2 998

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

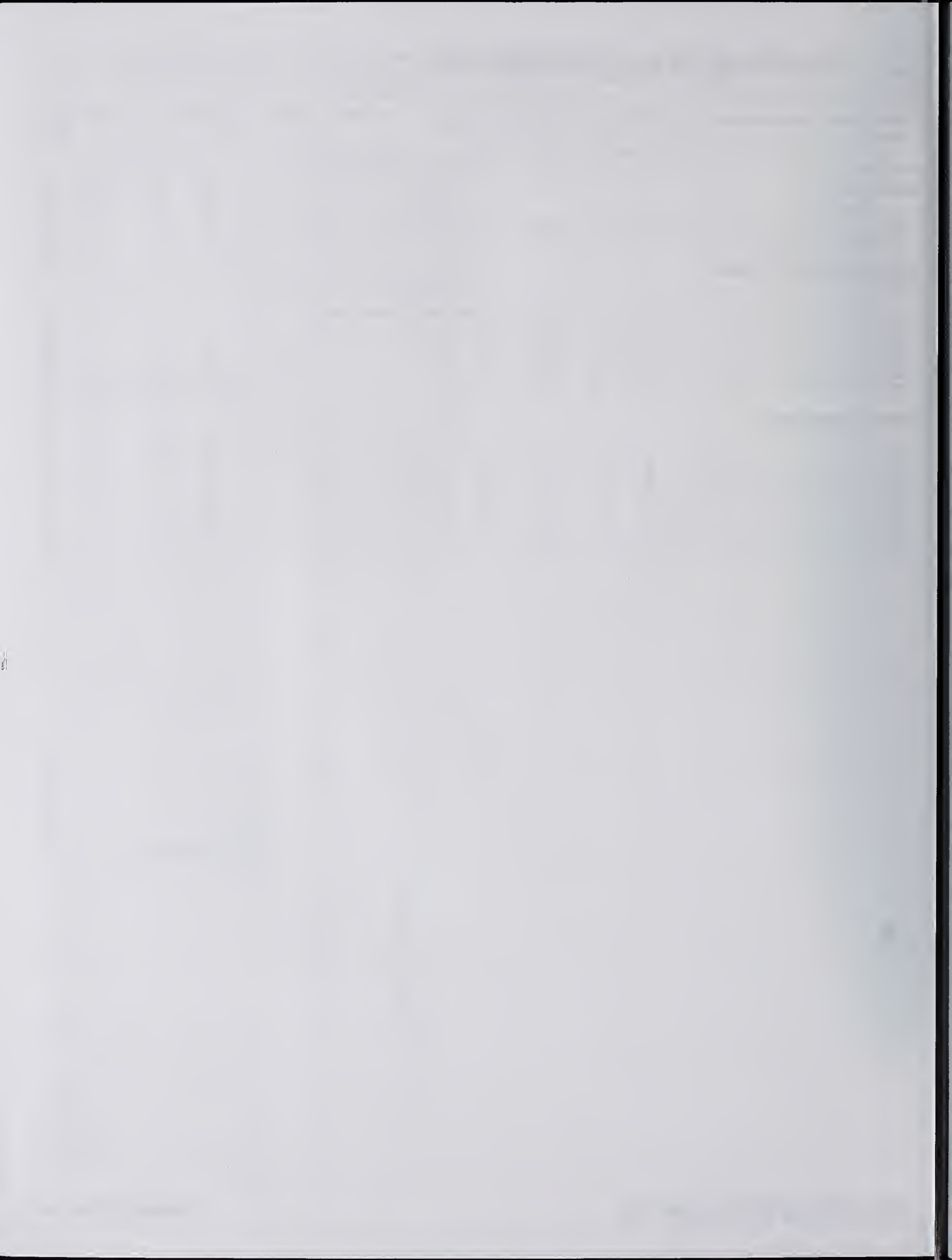
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, IN MSA	Madison County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 773	28 773
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	17 011	17 011
Less than \$300	1 765	1 765
\$300 to \$399	3 571	3 571
\$400 to \$499	3 453	3 453
\$500 to \$599	2 930	2 930
\$600 to \$799	3 267	3 267
\$800 to \$999	1 230	1 230
\$1,000 to \$1,499	706	706
\$1,500 to \$1,999	69	69
\$2,000 or more	20	20
Median (dollars)	491	491
Not mortgaged	11 762	11 762
Less than \$100	321	321
\$100 to \$199	7 013	7 013
\$200 to \$299	3 727	3 727
\$300 to \$399	487	487
\$400 to \$499	146	146
\$500 or more	68	68
Median (dollars)	183	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	7 689	7 689
Less than 20 percent	3 211	3 211
20 to 24 percent	1 007	1 007
25 to 29 percent	792	792
30 to 34 percent	589	589
35 percent or more	1 996	1 996
Not computed	94	94
Median	22.9	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 370	7 370
Less than 20 percent	5 415	5 415
20 to 24 percent	971	971
25 to 29 percent	598	598
30 to 34 percent	208	208
35 percent or more	178	178
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 966	5 966
Less than 20 percent	5 074	5 074
20 to 24 percent	569	569
25 to 29 percent	235	235
30 to 34 percent	37	37
35 percent or more	51	51
Not computed	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9
\$50,000 or more	7 748	7 748
Less than 20 percent	7 351	7 351
20 to 24 percent	308	308
25 to 29 percent	76	76
30 to 34 percent	2	2
35 percent or more	11	11
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.1	10.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 306	11 306
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	201	201
\$100 to \$199	1 021	1 021
\$200 to \$299	2 612	2 612
\$300 to \$399	3 565	3 565
\$400 to \$499	2 076	2 076
\$500 to \$599	852	852
\$600 to \$749	196	196
\$750 to \$999	56	56
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	727	727
Median (dollars)	339	339
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	3 538	3 538
Less than 20 percent	85	85
20 to 24 percent	164	164
25 to 29 percent	232	232
30 to 34 percent	223	223
35 percent or more	2 496	2 496
Not computed	338	338
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 267	3 267
Less than 20 percent	622	622
20 to 24 percent	621	621
25 to 29 percent	611	611
30 to 34 percent	569	569
35 percent or more	689	689
Not computed	155	155
Median	27.6	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 798	2 798
Less than 20 percent	1 799	1 799
20 to 24 percent	632	632
25 to 29 percent	137	137
30 to 34 percent	43	43
35 percent or more	17	17
Not computed	170	170
Median	17.7	17.7
\$35,000 or more	1 703	1 703
Less than 20 percent	1 480	1 480
20 to 24 percent	42	42
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	181	181
Median	11.4	11.4

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Anderson, IN MSA	130 669	17.3	53 353	17.4	ANDERSON CITY, MADISON COUNTY—Con.				
MADISON COUNTY					Tract 11	3 562	14.3	1 289	15.6
Total	130 669	17.3	53 353	17.4	Tract 12	2 860	14.8	1 311	15.0
Anderson city	59 459	14.8	26 362	15.0	Tract 13 (pt.)	3 413	16.5	1 461	16.8
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN MADISON COUNTY					Tract 14 (pt.)	4 019	11.6	1 784	12.1
Tract 13	4 164	16.1	1 740	16.4	Tract 15 (pt.)	4 140	15.5	1 375	15.3
Tract 14	4 630	12.4	2 030	12.9	Tract 16 (pt.)	704	19.6	301	20.6
Tract 15	4 249	16.2	1 422	16.0	Tract 17 (pt.)	4 338	17.1	1 737	17.0
Tract 16	2 711	38.8	1 175	39.7	Tract 18	3 326	15.6	1 554	16.1
Tract 17	4 404	17.4	1 765	17.4	Tract 19	5 857	11.9	2 935	12.0
Tract 108	3 364	15.8	1 281	15.6	Tract 20	3 561	15.7	1 600	15.6
Tract 112	5 878	12.2	2 163	12.4	Tract 108 (pt.)	1	—	1	—
Tract 114	3 688	19.5	1 405	19.9	Tract 112 (pt.)	59	8.5	22	13.6
ANDERSON CITY, MADISON COUNTY					Tract 113 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 1	358	14.8	290	13.1	Tract 114 (pt.)	2	—	1	—
Tract 2	1 404	15.7	772	15.7	REMAINDER OF MADISON COUNTY				
Tract 3	3 603	13.9	1 505	15.6	Tract 13 (pt.)	751	14.5	279	14.7
Tract 4	2 988	15.0	1 267	15.2	Tract 14 (pt.)	611	17.5	246	18.7
Tract 5	4 047	13.9	1 857	15.2	Tract 15 (pt.)	109	41.3	47	34.0
Tract 6	1 923	16.3	833	15.6	Tract 16 (pt.)	2 007	45.6	874	46.3
Tract 7	1 261	16.1	556	14.0	Tract 17 (pt.)	66	42.4	28	39.3
Tract 8	2 506	14.2	1 219	15.1	Tract 101	3 130	29.8	1 218	29.9
Tract 9	2 267	15.7	1 090	15.9	Tract 102	5 796	11.9	2 296	11.7
Tract 10	3 260	15.7	1 602	15.7	Tract 103	3 489	14.6	1 486	14.3
					Tract 104	3 034	14.8	1 369	15.6
					Tract 105	3 747	19.0	1 402	18.9
					Tract 106	6 310	11.6	2 658	11.7
					Tract 107	3 783	15.7	1 382	15.6
					Tract 108 (pt.)	3 363	15.8	1 280	15.6
					Tract 109	2 182	39.0	845	38.8
					Tract 110	1 910	15.3	710	14.5
					Tract 111	3 588	32.2	1 412	31.9
					Tract 112 (pt.)	5 819	12.3	2 141	12.4
					Tract 113 (pt.)	2 912	15.7	1 256	16.0
					Tract 114 (pt.)	3 686	19.6	1 404	19.9
					Tract 115	7 139	14.6	2 586	15.2
					Tract 116	2 722	15.4	10	10.0
					Tract 117	2 193	45.7	977	46.1
					Tract 118	2 863	27.3	1 085	27.0

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
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Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example inclusion of more than 10 acres of land or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

121-140

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

Figure 1

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

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APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

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Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Enter a description like the following -- | Do not enter -- |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| Enter a description like the following -- | Do not enter -- |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household **OWNS OR IS BUYING**; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer **ONLY** if this is a **CONDOMINIUM** —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer **ONLY** if this is a **MOBILE HOME** —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i>		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i>		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>If this person is a female —</i> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

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APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

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APPENDIX G.

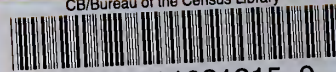
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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